CMP SCMP 70 16

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

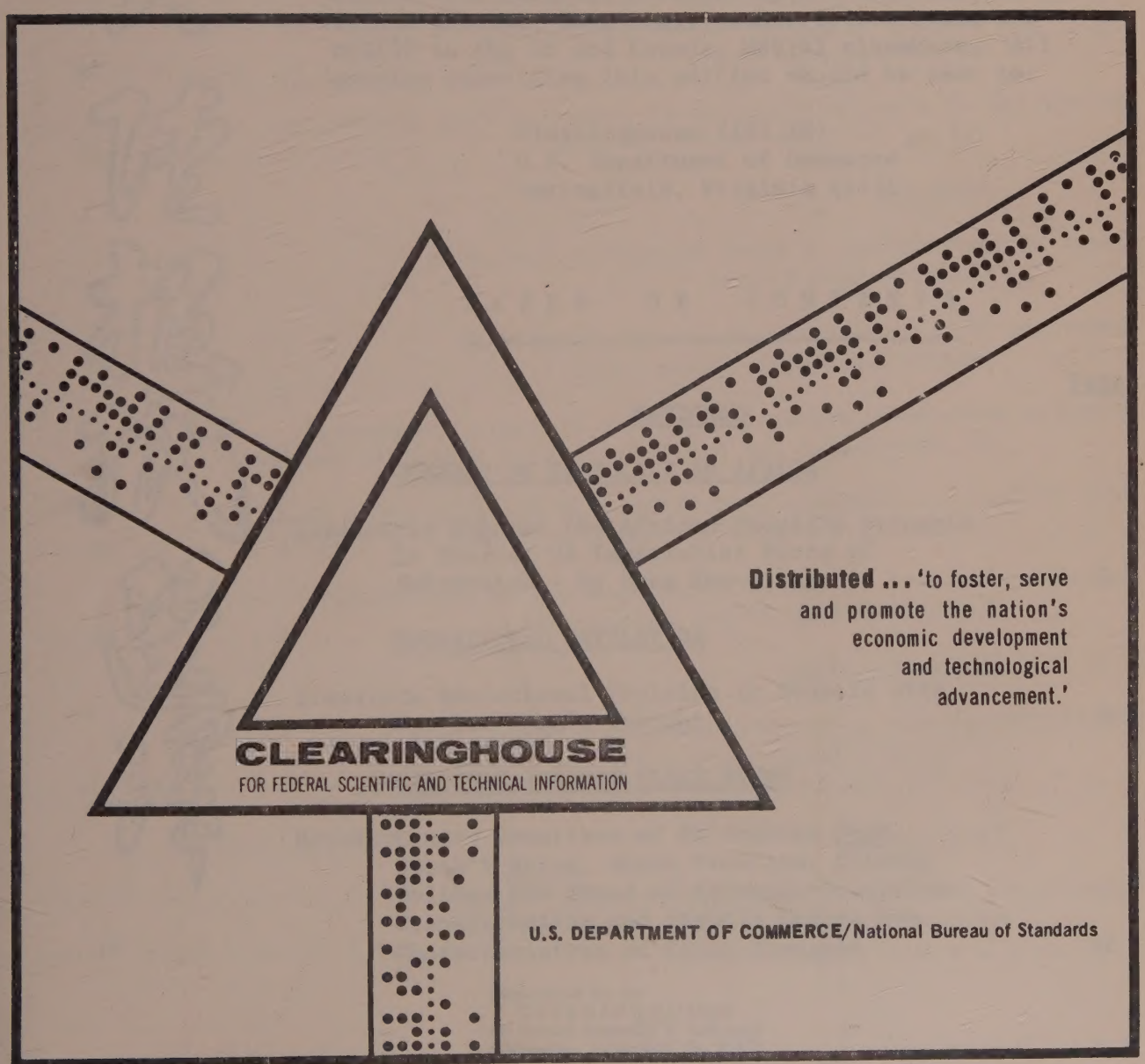
~~American~~ U.S. Consulate General
Hong Kong, China

April 1970

U. of ILL. LIBRARY

JUL 30 1970

CHICAGO CIRCLE


Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/National Bureau of Standards

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUL 30 1970
CHICAGO CIRCLE

Page

CONCERNING HEROINE

Chinese Heroine Dies Saving State Property 15

PUBLIC HEALTH

East China [illegible] Fever Transformed 17

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides Kiangsu Province in Developing Chemical Enterprises 20

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Charge D'Affaires ad interim and Staff Members of Chinese Embassy in Tirana Tender Condolences on Death of Comrade Jago Kushi 23

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Communications Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 23

CAMBODIA

Under US Instruction, U Thant Recognizes Cambodian Right to Coup Clique 25

Cambodian Coup Authorities Find Coins, Daguerreo People's Struggle Reports Daily 25

Albanian Government Issues Statement Strongly Condemning US Imperialism for Instigating Clique Loyal to Cambodia 26

Head of State of Cambodia Dispatches Telegram Sends Cable to Council of Ministers Republic of Albania 28

Cambodian Students in Soviet Union Denounce US Imperialists Engineering Coup d'Etat in Cambodia 29

CHINA AND [illegible]

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet Entertaining Leaders of Korean Countries Concerned for Entertaining 30

MALAYSIA

"Afro-Asian Journalist" on Socialist Situation Builds Relationship Propriety Armed Struggle 30

CMP-SCMP-70-16

中國大陸報紙摘譯

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 4639-4642
April 20-24, 1970

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

Clearinghouse (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

NATIONAL

COMMENT ON US POLICY IN AFRICA

Resolutely Support the African People's Struggle to Shatter US Imperialist Plots of Subversion - by Hung Kuo-p'ing 1

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Transform Educational Position in Schools with Mao Tse-tung's Thought 4

STRUGGLE AGAINST CLASS ENEMY

Revolutionary Committee of Ch'engkuan Chen, Shech'i Hsien, Honan Province, Closely Follows New Trend of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation and Tightly Grasps New Characteristics of Class Struggle 11

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

Page

COMMUNIST HEROINE

Chinese Heroine Dies Saving State Property 15

PUBLIC HEALTH

East China Hsien Plagued by Snail Fever Transformed 17

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides Kiangsu Province in Developing Small Chemical Enterprises 20

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim and Staff Members of Chinese Embassy in Tirana Tender Condolences on Death of Comrade Gogo Nushi 23

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Communications Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 23

CAMBODIA

Under US Instruction, U Thant Recognizes Cambodian Rightist Coup Clique 24

Cambodian Coup Authorities Find Going Tougher as People's Struggle Mounts Daily 25

Albanian Government Issues Declaration Strongly Condemning US Imperialism for Engineering Coup D'Etat in Cambodia . . . 26

Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Cable to Council of Minister of People's Republic of Albania 28

Cambodian Students in Soviet Union Denounce US Imperialist-Engineered Coup D'Etat in Cambodia 29

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet Expressing Thanks to Korean Quarters Concerned for Enthusiastic Welcome and Reception Accorded Premier Chou En-lai 30

MALAYSIA

"Afro-Asian Journalist" on Excellent Situation of North Kalimantan People's Armed Struggle 30

Page

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Visits Pakistan Machine Tool Factory 32

Pakistan Navy Commander-in-Chief Fetes Chinese Delegation 32

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Leaves Karachi for Home 33

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Returns to Peking After Visit to Pakistan 33

US AND THAILAND

US Imperialism Vigorously Expands Military Bases in Thailand, Arms Reactionary Thailand Troops 34

CHINA AND YEMEN

Yemeni Minister Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Medical Team 35

NATIONAL

PARTY RE-BUILDING

Hold High Great Banner of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line for Party Building, and Build Party Organization into Fighting Vanguard of Booming Youthful Vigor 36

SENT-DOWN CADRES

How to Lead and Educate Cadres Who Are Incorporated into and Have Settled Down in Production Brigades? 44

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Northeast China Commune Develops Medical Service by Relying on Efforts of Masses 50

INDUSTRY

Excellent Industrial Situation in Major South China City 52

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

North China Hsien-Run Industry Supports Agriculture Well 53

Central China Commune Develops Industries 55

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AFRO-ASIAN LAWYERS

Permanent Secretariat of Executive Committee of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference Denounces US Imperialism for Engineering Reactionary Coup in Cambodia 58

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Delegation to Preparatory Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries Conference Issues Statement 59

Cambodian Delegation to Preparatory Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries Conference Issues Press Release 60

Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Letter to All Governments and Peoples Friendly to Cambodian People and Other Peoples of Indo-China 61

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Cable to Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam 62

US

Unemployment Rises Steadily in United States 63

USSR AND JAPAN

Soviet Revisionists, Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Political, Economic, Military Collusion 64

NATIONAL

SELF-RELIANCE

Great Victory for the Guideline of "Independence, Self-Determination, and Regeneration Through One's Own Effort" - by Chiang Hung . 67

INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

US Imperialism Is Doomed to Defeat and the Peoples of Indochina Are Destined to Win! 75

COMMENT ON JAPAN

Japanese Militarist "Gunboat Policy" Is Finished 77

Page

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao 80

AGRICULTURE

An Agricultural Scientific Experimental Station Run by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants 83

IRRIGATION

East China People's Commune Irrigates All Its Farmland by Its Own Efforts 85

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAMBODIA

Cambodian People's Struggle Surges Forward, Putting Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Clique in Tight Spot 87

CHINA AND JAPAN

China Council for Promotion of International Trade and Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade Sign Joint Statement in Peking 89

Joint Statement of China Council for Promotion of International Trade and Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade and Six Other Japanese Organizations 90

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Intensified Soviet Revisionist Penetration into Malaya 93

MIDDLE EAST WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Denounces Fresh US-Israeli Crime Against Arab People 95

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government and Chinese Embassy Hold Memorial Meeting in Honor of Li Shun-ching, a Chinese Working in Assistance to Tanzania 96

Page

US

US Imperialism Steps Up Counter-Revolutionary Dual Tactics in Africa 97

American Workers, Teachers on Strike 100

NATIONAL

PARTY RE-BUILDING

Go All Out to Carry Out to the Letter Chairman Mao's Great Party-Consolidation and Party-Building Program, Build a More Vigorous Party Organization 101

Building a Revolutionized Fighting Command of Youthful Vigor 110

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAJA

Call of AAJA Secretariat on Afro-Asian Journalists' Day 115

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS

AAWB Statement Supports Cambodian People's Just Struggle Against US Imperialism and Lon Nol Clique 117

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Opens in Korea 118

CAMBODIA

Reactionary Authorities of Thailand Attempt to Support Cambodian Coup Clique by Armed Force 119

US Imperialism Secretly Supplies Arms to Cambodian Coup D'Etat Clique 120

Prince Souphanouvong Extends Khmer National New Year Greetings to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk 121

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message of Gratitude to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynn Tan Phat . . . 121

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Delegates from Seven Japanese Organizations for Friendly Trade 122

Page

MALAYSIA

Malayan "Barisan" Strongly Denounces US Imperialism for Stage-Managing Cambodian Coup 122

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Puppet Clique's Attempt to Undermine People's Unity 123

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary V.G. Wilcox Arrives in Peking 124

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yasser Arafat Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai 125

CHINA AND SUDAN

New Sudanese Ambassador Arrives in Peking 125

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 20, 1970 No. 4639

****
* NATIONAL *
****

COMMENT ON US POLICY IN AFRICA

Resolutely Support the African People's Struggle To Shatter US Imperialist Plots of Subversion

by

Hung Kuo-p'ing (洪國平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1970)

The US is attacked in the following article for fomenting trouble in Africa and "using Africans to fight against Africans" and "Arabs to fight against Arabs."--SCMP Ed.

Supported by the Sudanese people, the Sudanese Goverment headed by Chairman Ni-mai-li shattered a large-scale armed rebellion engineered by US imperialism, killing Ma-he-ti, head of the rebels, and the Sudanese armed forces quickly controlled A-pa Island, the base of the rebels. The Sudanese Government and people resolutely quelled the rebellion and thereby defended Sudan's independence and sovereignty. This is a heavy blow dealt by the Sudanese people against the reactionaries at home and the old and new colonialists headed by the United States.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: Imperialism and reactionaries "will never resign themselves to the fate of defeat in Africa and withdraw themselves from the arena of history. Imperialism and reactionaries always employ all means available to hinder and undermine the African peoples' cause of independence and progress and will continue to do so in the future."

US imperialism did just this in Sudan. It went all the way to cultivate the most reactionary forces in Sudan, engineered a rebellion, plotted to overthrow the Sudanese Government and attempted to establish a puppet regime in Sudan and turn it into a US imperialist colony. US imperialism repeatedly plotted to overthrow and sabotage the new Sudanese Government during the ten months since its establishment. But every time it failed.

This time US imperialism made a heavy bet on a vicious armed rebellion. This fact proves that US imperialism is the most vicious and fierce enemy of the cause of independence and progress of the peoples of the Arab nations and the entire Africa. Nixon raised the banner of "Nixon Doctrine" and clamored about the establishment of so-called "relation of partnership" with African countries after he took office. The Nixon administration aims to loot, penetrate and control African nations by using such methods as economic "aid" and increase of investment on the one hand; but steps up its subversive activities everywhere on the other in an attempt to overthrow African nationalist regimes and replace them with regimes of US imperialist lackeys.

Recently US imperialism engineered a series of subversive plots and rebellion activities against Sudan, South Yemen and other Arab countries as well as the Congolese People's Republic. It can thus be seen that Nixon's so-called "relation of partnership" is none other than cultivating reactionary regimes which totally obey US imperialist orders such as the Mboto puppet clique of Congo (K) and turn African and Arab nations one after another into de facto US colonies like Congo (K).

When such people as Nixon are selling their so-called "new policy" of the United States toward Africa they declare that the United States "will not interfere with the internal affairs of African nations," but will "respect" the "independence" and "integrity" of African nations and "help them to help themselves." Can all this nonsense still deceive the people of the Arab and African nations? Rebellions in Sudan and Congo, etc., engineered by US imperialism demonstrated that it has been striving to create puppet regimes in African and Arab nations to expel other old and new colonialists, smother national liberation movements in African and Arab nations and establish new American colonial rule. Nixon's vicious plot is to "use Africans to fight Africans" and "use Arabs to fight Arabs."

The nature of imperialism is predatory. The reactionary armed rebellion in Sudan and Congo completely uncovered US imperialist designs for ransacking the Middle East and Africa. Africa has a deposit of large amounts of important strategic materials including uranium, tantalum, niobium, lithium, cobalt, etc. The uranium output of South Africa, for instance, is the third largest in the capitalist world. Congo (K) and Central Africa also produce large amounts of uranium. Deposits of petroleum in Africa exceed that in America and are second only to the Middle East.

At present US imperialism is stepping up its efforts to expand its sphere of influence in the Middle East and Africa and engage in subversion, aggression and expansion in the Middle East and Africa. In one word, it is further stepping up its enslavement and ransacking of the Middle East and Africa to save itself from the fate of imminent death.

However, US imperialism is after all dying. Peoples in Arab countries are uniting themselves to hit back at US imperialism and its lackey zionism. The peoples in the African continents are also wakening everywhere and struggling heroically against old and new colonialism headed by US imperialism for the sake of national liberation and the defense of national sovereignty. During the recent period, reactionary coups and rebellions plotted by US imperialism and its conspirators in some Arab and African countries have been shattered one after another. This also fully reflects the growing of the progressive strength of the Arab and African peoples as well as the extreme weakness of US imperialism.

The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution indignantly condemn US imperialist subversive activities against Sudan, Congo and other African countries and resolutely support the people of Sudan and other Arab countries and the people of Congo and other African countries in their just struggle for the shattering of US imperialist aggression and subversion and the consolidation and defense of their independence and sovereignty. Peoples of Arab and African countries unite and resolutely chop off the evil paws of US imperialism which are extending into the Arab and African countries!

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Transform Educational Position in Schools With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by

Revolutionary Committee of Chiahsing Chemical Works,
Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 3, 1970)

The revolutionary committee of a chemical works at Chiahsing, Chekiang Province, mobilizes workers to take part in the educational revolution. The following story tells how the revolutionary committee does this and re-educates intellectuals in the educational field.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's series of brilliant directives and inspired by the spirit of the CCP 9th Congress, and while "grasping revolution and stimulating production" and earnestly carrying various work of struggle, criticism and transformation, our Chiahsing Chemical Works have roused the broad worker masses to show active concern for and take part in the educational revolution, taken over the control of Nanhu Middle School of Chiahsing, and supervised the small teams from Hangchow University and Chekiang University who are carrying out practice of educational revolution in our works. We have done some work and produced some results in the proletarian educational revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Reform of the old system of education and the old principles and method of teaching is a very important task in the current great proletarian cultural revolution."

Vice Chairman Lin also pointed out in his political report at the CCP 9th Congress: "Whether the proletariat can or cannot firmly occupy the cultural and educational positions and transform them with Mao Tse-tung's thought is a crucial question as to whether they can carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

Study of Chairman Mao's great teaching and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions enables us to realize that forgetting the educational revolution amounts to forgetting the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Educational revolution is a glorious task handed down to us by the great leader Chairman Mao. Whether we concern ourselves with the educational revolution or not is a question of whether we are to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and whether we want to continue to make revolution.

To further raise our knowledge of the educational revolution to a higher level, we have launched a mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education while studying Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution, wrathfully accusing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education of poisoning the younger generation.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, we deeply realize that everything will be wrong unless the working class take a part in the educational revolution. Comrade workers said aptly, "A factory that produces inferior products will bring losses to the State; a school that produces inferior products will cause the country to change its political color."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To realize proletarian educational revolution, it is necessary to have working class leadership and the participation of the worker masses. A revolutionary three-in-one combination should be formed of students, teachers and the activists among workers who are determined to carry through the proletarian educational revolution to the end, with the help of PLA fighters."

Study of this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao enabled us to realize profoundly the great responsibility of grasping well the educational revolution shouldered by us the working class. To fulfill the task of proletarian educational revolution, it would not do to rely on the students and teachers of the school alone. There must be leadership from the working class and participation from the worker-peasant-soldier masses. We workers, peasants and soldiers should be the main force for the proletarian educational revolution. We the working class must properly supervise the educational revolution and win glory for Chairman Mao.

With understanding raised to a higher level and thinking unified, we resolutely took up the burden of educational revolution. After practice for a certain period of time, we realize that in order to supervise properly the educational revolution, it is necessary to do the following:

Hold High the Red Banner--the Brilliant Banner of Chairman Mao's Idea of Educational Revolution

The course of our close grasping of educational revolution has been a course of our study of Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution, severe criticism of arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and raising of consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education. We closely combined mass study with mass criticism, and were able to study deeper and criticize more thoroughly than ever. Through mass study, mass criticism and practice of educational revolution, we are able to understand more profoundly than ever Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution and our enthusiasm in joining in the educational revolution has risen higher.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers said,"Every one of Chairman Mao's words touches our heart. Our works must not only carry out production, but also bring up successors to the revolution. We must manage not only the middle schools, but also the colleges."

The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of the educational revolution teams of Nanhu Middle School and Hangchow University, who came to our works to carry out practice of educational revolution, also declared one after another that they would carry out practice of educational revolution while receiving re-education from the working class in accordance with the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, and so contribute their share toward the educational revolution.

Handle Properly One Relationship--the Relationship Between Struggle, Criticism and Transformation and Educational Revolution

When the university's educational revolution teams first arrived in our works, some of our comrades thought that the teams would solve partly the problem of labor shortage and also help technical innovations. Study of Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution enabled us to realize that such way of thinking was wrong. The educational revolution teams came to our works because they wanted to carry out practice of educational revolution while receiving re-education from the working class. They should take part in productive labor and, where possible, make contributions toward technical revolution and technical innovation in the works. However, we do not use the revolutionary teachers and students either as a labor force or exclusively as a technical force. Under the premise of giving them re-education, we mainly actively develop various practical activities of educational revolution together with them.

In the course of practice, we the working class must set the direction and guard the passes, so our practical activities of educational revolution may proceed from beginning to end in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

At the beginning, some comrades of the educational revolution team of Chekiang University shut themselves in a room and there wrote textbooks. The master workers pointed out to them: "It won't do to 'Make cars in a closed room.' You cannot produce good textbooks there. You should come to the workshop and write together with us workers."

Later, they came to the workshops, discussed the outline of what they wanted to write with the master workers and wrote and compiled textbooks with them. Whenever they met with problems, they would ask the master workers for advice. The result was good.

Chairman Mao's great directive, "Take the road of Shanghai Machine Tool Works of training technicians from among workers," has pointed out the direction for educational revolution in colleges. While "grasping revolution and stimulating production" in our own works, we have selected workers

with practical experience for training and set up a "workers short-term technical training class" together with the college teams, in order to raise the theoretical and technical levels of the workers. This has not only accumulated experience for educational revolution, but also promoted the development in depth of the technical revolution and technical innovation movement in our own works.

Facts show that successful carrying out of struggle, criticism and transformation in a factory will create favorable conditions for educational revolution, and that the development in depth of educational revolution will in turn promote the struggle, criticism and transformation movement in a factory. Having assumed the duties of educational revolution, less workers are available for productive work, yet the situation of revolution and production has been improving with each passing day. Compared with the year before last, the total output value of our works last year went up by 59 percent.

Perfect the Leadership Squad--Educational Revolution Leading Group of the Works Revolutionary Committee

The educational revolution leading group of the revolutionary committee of our works is formed of one standing member and two other members of the revolutionary committee and a member of the workers' congress. At first, as these comrades of the educational revolution leading group were rather busy, they did not pay enough attention to educational revolution, and the worker masses were quite critical about it.

With this problem in mind we studied Chairman Mao's series of directives concerning educational revolution and his great teaching, "With the political line determined, cadres are the deciding factor," and realized that the key to proper grasping of educational revolution lay in the leadership, and that the degree of revolutionization of leadership thinking would correspond to the depth of the educational revolution. Accordingly we further perfected the educational revolution leading group and defined its tasks:

(1) It shall lead and rouse the broad worker masses to study in a big way Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution and criticize in a big way Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education;

(2) It shall be responsible for the ideological development and organizational development of the spare-time workers propaganda team and workers lecturer group of this Works;

(3) It shall intensify ideological and political work on the university educational revolution teams and regularly understand and help them in carrying out activities; and

(4) It shall arrange for teachers and students of the middle school to learn to do industrial work in the works and intensify ideological-political education on them as well as teach them knowledge of production.

We put educational revolution on the agenda of the revolutionary committee of the Works, regularly heard reports by the educational revolution leading group, and studied the work of educational revolution. Thanks to the effective assumption of responsibility of the leadership squad, smooth development of educational revolution is insured.

Organize a Force--of Activists With the Spare-Time Workers Propaganda Team and Workers Lecturer Group as the Backbone

At the beginning we did not rouse the masses properly. As a result, "the responsible comrades were very busy, the worker masses were very critical, and the comrades were worried because they could not make any progress with their work."

In view of such a state of affairs, we studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "If there is only enthusiasm of the leadership backbone without support from the enthusiasm of the broad masses, then only a small number of people will be busy and for nothing," and "A revolutionary war is a war of the masses which can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." We actively roused the broad masses of workers to show concern for and take part in the educational revolution, and took care to form a force of activists amid struggle.

In accordance with the demands of the university educational revolution teams and Nanhu Middle School, we organized a workers lecturer group with members elected by the worker masses themselves and approved by the revolutionary committee of the Works. Comrades of the workers lecturer group are not detached from production. They teach mainly during their spare time, using their production time only when absolutely necessary. Of the 36 worker-lecturers, more than 20 have already given lessons from the teacher's platform. They have given lessons not only to middle school students but also to university students.

Some of the university students who had taken lessons from worker-lecturers said with profound feeling, "The worker-lecturers bring politics to the fore in giving lessons. They deal with abstruse subjects in a practical and easily understandable manner. Our own university lecturers are unable to teach in a better way."

After the arrival of the university educational revolution teams in the Works, some of the workers went of their own accord to the dormitory of the teams during spare time to help them in ideological and political matters. Finding this excellent practice of showing active concern for the educational revolution by the worker masses, we gave them energetic support and decided to form a spare-time workers propaganda team and place it in the two university educational revolution teams, to supervise them in co-operation with the university's own workers propaganda team. The spare-time workers propaganda team has effectively strengthened the political leadership of the working class over the educational revolution teams and is enthusiastically welcomed and praised by them.

Strictly Grasp the Successful Re-Education of Intellectuals

After the arrival of the educational revolution teams in the Works, how should the revolutionary committee of the Works carry out educational revolution successfully together with the school authorities? As there were innumerable things to be done, what should be grasped first and how should we go about it? We studied Chairman Mao's great teachings that "Political work is the life blood of all economic work" and that students trained in old-type schools must be "given re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers and their old way of thinking must be thoroughly changed." We realized that the most important principle of all was the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and the most important task of all was the re-education of intellectuals with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Educational revolution is first of all an ideological revolution. We have concretely done the following things:

(1) Paying attention to the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works.

We have armed the heads of the revolutionary teachers and students with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his brilliant ideas of educational revolution, and repeatedly organized the comrades of the teams to study the "Three Constantly Read Articles," "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and the series of Chairman Mao's directives on educational revolution. We study together with them, carry out criticism with them, and struggle against self and repudiate revisionism with them.

We lay particular emphasis on Vice Chairman Lin's directive that it is necessary to study Chairman Mao's works with specific problems in mind, study and apply them in a living way, and concentrate on "application." This will help to overcome the bad style of study of intellectuals who separate theory from practice and whose words do not agree with their deeds.

After the teams came to the Works, they had some living ideas. Some were afraid of hardship and felt anxious. Some of the teachers had the idea that they were "following the lead of others." Some of the students simply waited for assignment to another post.

In view of these living ideas, we constantly organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching on continuing the revolution, induced all to struggle against self and repudiate revisionism, and causing the ideological aspect of the teams to undergo a great change. Many of the comrades said, "The revolution has not yet come to an end. It must go on. We must serve as fighters for the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and be paving stones to the proletarian educational revolution."

(2) Grasping class education and education on the struggle between the two lines.

We regularly ask old workers, who suffered much in the old society and hated it deeply, to give the teachers and students class education by recollecting past bitterness and thinking of present sweetness, thus increasing their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The family histories of the old workers, so full of blood and tears, often move comrades of the teams to tears. We have also given the teams lessons on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Chiahsing area, in our Works, or in a workshop. The story of the master workers' living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution and their dauntless spirit of launching attacks on the small handful of class enemies has given comrades of the teams an impressive lesson, greatly deepening their understanding of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and their hatred for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and so strengthening their will to continue to make revolution.

(3) Grasping mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education.

In relation to the realities of our Works, the old master workers have angrily exposed and condemned the crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education. They compared the intellectuals in the Works who were deeply poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education with other intellectuals who successfully integrated themselves with the workers and who were able to create things, giving a living lesson to the teams from the positive and negative angles. The workers also told the teams what sort of intellectuals were welcomed by the workers and what sort of intellectuals were not welcomed, making the revolutionary teachers and students feel that "the direction for advance is clear and their work has a future."

*

While celebrating the first anniversary of the successful holding of the Party's 9th Congress, we, filled with the joys of combat and the elation of victory, are determined to study and apply better and in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his brilliant ideas of educational revolution. We will develop the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of the proletariat of daring to think, daring to speak out and daring to pioneer, and together with the revolutionary teachers and students, persevere in carrying on the educational revolution in depth, so as to produce new results and win new experience.

* * *

STRUGGLE AGAINST CLASS ENEMY

Revolutionary Committee of Ch'engkuan Chen, Shech'i Hsien, Honan Province, Closely Follows New Trend of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation and Tightly Grasps New Characteristics of Class Struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of a small town of Shech'i hsien, Honan Province, hit ruthlessly at the sabotage activity of a handful of class enemies, effectively criticized and resisted the capitalist tendency in the town, and so further consolidated the proletarian dictatorship.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teachings, "One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism against revisionism" and "We must criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie," the revolutionary committee of Ch'engkuan chen, Shech'i hsien, Honan Province, holds high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, studies and applies the new Party Constitution in a living way and carries out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, thereby dealing telling blows at the sabotage activity of the handful of class enemies, effectively criticizing and resisting the tendency toward capitalism in the township and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the higher-level revolutionary committee, the revolutionary committee of Ch'engkuan chen attached great importance to class struggle in the spheres of politics and economy and paid attention to closely integrating revolutionary mass criticism with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, thereby promoting the development of struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in greater depth and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this highly favorable situation, however, some people had the idea that "criticism has reached its climax." Influenced by this idea, this chen once relaxed revolutionary mass criticism. The handful of class enemies took this opportunity to carry out sabotage activity. As a result, the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in this township was hindered and the evil wind prevailed.

In view of these living facts of class struggle, the revolutionary committee set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized its members and the cadres and the masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to study the new Party Constitution. They summed up their experience in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and compared it with the instruction conveyed in the General Program of the new Party Constitution: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period.

Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism."

This made them realize that the idea that "criticism has reached its climax" was the idea that "revolution has come to its end." This idea is very wrong. We have made great achievements, but class struggle will exist for a long time. The handful of class enemies are never reconciled to their defeat but will invariably change their tactics and attack the proletariat. If we do not carry out revolutionary mass criticism continuously, there will still be the danger of the positions, which we have occupied, being recaptured by the bourgeoisie. Only when revolutionary mass criticism has been carried out well shall we be able to find a clear and correct political orientation of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With thinking enhanced, the chen revolutionary committee consciously put the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism as an important task in the agenda. While doing its tasks, it studied Chairman Mao's works and criticized the bourgeoisie every day in connection with practice and in close relation to the new trend of class struggle, so that it scored fast results. Through practice, it realized that: The key to tightly grasping revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly and constantly throughout the year lies in raising understanding of revolutionary mass criticism to the high plane of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the high plane of closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, and to the high plane of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

What should be done so that revolutionary mass criticism has ever fresh content and goes on uninterruptedly? The chen revolutionary committee has learned from practice that it is necessary to master the law of class struggle and to grasp the new trend, new tendency and new characteristics of class struggle.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels," the chen revolutionary committee led the cadres to go deep among the masses to make investigations. The revolutionary committee chairman went in person to the streets to mobilize the masses to set up study classes on a big scale.

Bearing in mind the facts of class struggle in the township, the masses recalled the past condition of this chen. From the whole history of Ch'engkuan chen and from the innumerable facts of life, they learned deeply that: Class struggle in the spheres of politics, economy and ideology in the township was very complicated. After their political defeat, the class enemies will change their tactics and turn to undermine socialism and sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat through the sphere of economy.

So long as we master the law of class struggle, the revolutionary mass criticism will be carried out to the point, will have ever fresh content and will develop in greater depth.

The chen revolutionary committee also examined the relationship between class struggle in a township and class struggle in the neighboring countryside and realized that: A township is linked with the countryside in many ways. Class struggle in a township is closely related to class struggle in the countryside. Tightly grasping revolutionary mass criticism in a township will promote revolutionary mass criticism in the countryside. They led the broad revolutionary masses to deal telling blows at the sabotage activity of the handful of class enemies and to sharply criticize the tendency toward capitalism and the bourgeois ideas and style of work.

While leading revolutionary mass criticism, the chen revolutionary committee paid particular attention to closely following the new trend. For some time, some units failed to closely follow the new trend of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and to thoroughly analyze the new characteristics of class struggle, so that the phenomena of working superficially and perfunctorily reappeared.

The chen revolutionary committee grasped this question and promptly set up study classes to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They realized that the revolution was continuing and the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign developing in depth and it was not true that "there was nothing to be criticized" but that we had failed to catch up with the new trend and to grasp new problems.

After that, they paid particular attention to examining the new problems met during the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, grasping the new characteristics of class struggle and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in ever greater depth.

When carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, the chen revolutionary committee discovered that some problems which had already been criticized recurred very quickly. Bearing this question in mind, the chen revolutionary committee conscientiously and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "Never forget class struggle" and "There is no construction without destruction," studied once again the General Program of the New Party Constitution and recalled and examined the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism during the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. They realized that setbacks in the course of class struggle were a law of necessity during the development of objective matters and, at the same time, were connected with the fact that destruction of old things had not been integrated very well with the establishment of new things during revolutionary mass criticism.

To concretely put the achievements of revolutionary mass criticism on a solid basis during the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and on the basis of heightening the consciousness of the broad revolutionary masses

in class struggle and in continuing revolution, they adopted two methods: 1. They grasp the major problems and make criticism repeatedly. They perseveringly, repeatedly and sharply criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out class struggle" and eliminated its pernicious influence. 2. While mobilizing the masses to penetratingly criticize tendencies of all shapes and colors toward capitalism in the township, they actively reform the unreasonable regulations and systems and establish and improve socialist new regulations and systems.

After going through struggle and practice, the revolutionary committee of this chen deeply realized that: The revolutionary mass criticism is a long-term strategic task which should not be relaxed at any moment. Only by penetratingly and perseveringly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism will the people be able to tell Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought from revisionism, to tell socialism from capitalism, to tell fragrant flowers from poisonous weed, to tell revolution from counter-revolution, and to tell Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in various spheres.

Then they will see clearly the danger brought by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, heighten their class consciousness and consciousness of struggle between the two lines, closely follow great leader Chairman Mao and firmly and unswervingly take the socialist road.

* * *

COMMUNIST HEROINE

Chinese Heroine Dies Saving State Property

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 12, 1970)

a communist youth league member, an educated young woman named yeh hsiao-nien composed a glorious song in praise of mao tsetung thought by her heroic fulfilment "better to die for the revolution rather than quit to save your life" in a forest fire fight.

yeh hsiao-nien set a good example for revolutionary young people. in response to chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", yeh hsiao-nien went from the sun yat-sen medical college in kwangchow to settle in a village of polo county in the winter of 1968. after her heroic death last december, the party organization in the college accepted her posthumously into the chinese communist party in compliance with the repeated applications she had made when alive.

during the night of december tenth last year, a forest on taiping mountain in the fucheng people's commune caught fire, and the news was soon broadcast over loudspeakers. with others she immediately rushed to the spot to help extinguish the fire, braving heavy smoke and fire. running over rough paths, yeh hsiao-nien, who was then ill, fell many times. her clothes and skin were torn by thorns. disregarding the pain, she pressed forward while putting out the fire. after a struggle of more than four hours, they reached the peak of the mountain. suddenly yeh hsiao-nien noticed that there were still fire half-way up the mountain, which was spreading and endangering the forest. without hesitation, she took the lead in dashing toward the fire.

while people were putting out the flames, the wind suddenly turned in their direction and a great wall of fire swept toward them. yeh hsiao-nien who was in the van was caught in the sea of flames. her hair and clothing caught fire but she encouraged herself by reciting this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." yeh hsiao-nien fell down the gully in her effort to extinguish the fire. severely burned and bruised by rocks, she lost consciousness. the people rushed to help her. when she came to, yeh hsiao-nien moved her lips which were burned and said to her comrades-in-arms: "i want to serve the people more exclamation" the fire was at last put out. but yeh hsiao-nien, severely injured, failed to respond to emergency measures and died for the people.

23-year-old yeh hsiao-nien was a heroine nurtured by mao tsetung thought, who feared neither hardship nor death.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, yeh hsiao-nien and her comrades-in-arms, holding high the great banner of "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", bravely struggled to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought against the handful of capitalist-roaders in the college who peddled the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education.

in the winter of 1968, led by the workers and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team, yeh hsiao-nien and her school-mates marched to a mountainous village in polo county to settle down there.

one evening, the loudspeaker carried our great leader chairman mao's latest instruction "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." overjoyed, yeh hsiao-nien and her school-mates braved the wind and cold rain to go to neighbouring villages to publicize this new instruction.

one day after work, when yeh hsiao-nien saw the production team leader's old mother gleaning bits of sugar cane in the fields for the collective, she was deeply moved. she said: "in the countryside, there are good examples everywhere to learn from exclamation" from then on, yeh hsiao-nien even more conscientiously steeled and remoulded herself with the poor and lower-middle peasants as her example.

one day, when she was carrying a load of sugar cane on the road, she was struck with an excruciating stomach-ache. she first thought of resting half a day, but our great leader chairman mao's teaching "if you want to be one with the masses, you must make up your mind to undergo a long and even painful process of tempering" came to her mind and her steps became lighter. that evening, hen school-mates urged her to rest, but she said: "the chinese people are not afraid even of death, so why fuss over a small illness?" she took some medicine and the next day went to work as usual.

yeh hsiao-nien was worn out the first two days when she learned to plough the fields. some commune members advised her to do lighter work. she repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." she thought: "this is a good opportunity to temper myself and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants by concrete actions." she persisted in ploughing. helped by veteran poor peasants, she became good at the work within a few days of hard practice.

in the half year and more she lived in the countryside, yeh hsiao-nien worked hard to remould her world outlook. she never skipped any opportunity to temper herself. rain or wind, she would go to do farm work and tried to do the heaviest jobs. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we welcome college graduates like hsiao-nien exclamation"

yeh hsiao-nien studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly-read articles diligently and constantly and applied what she studied. she always said: "if one is to become a doctor, one should serve the people 'wholly' and 'entirely'. one must have at heart the poor and lower-middle peasants and the labouring people who have not yet been liberated in the world."

one day, while touring a village to give medical service, yeh hsiao-nien and other young people found a poor peasant suffering from serious ulcer on his foot which prevented him from doing farm work. his disease had been described as "incurable" by a bourgeois "authority" before the great proletarian cultural revolution. deeply hating liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the medical and health work, yeh hsiao-nien and other medical workers were not put off by the festering wound, but carefully treated it until he recovered.

another day, a poor peasant woman in yeh hsiao-nien's production team slipped and was injured on her foot while farming. hearing about it that evening, yeh hsiao-nien did not stop for supper. by the light of an electric torch, she climbed up a mountain and collected herbs and then applied to the woman's foot. every day after farm work, she would go to the woman's home to dress the wound. thanks to her careful treatment and nursing, the patient recovered quickly. the woman said: "you are really a close friend of us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

right on the eve of her death, yeh hsiao-nien was working with anotner doctor to give a patient emergency treatment. after that, there was a delivery case. she was busy with her work till dawn.

PUBLIC HEALTH

East China Hsien Plagued by Snail Fever Transformed

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Apr. 12, 1970)

an east china county, which was plagued by snail fever before liberation, has now been transformed. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the people of yukiang county, kiangsi province, wiped out snail fever in 1958, and have since been enthusiastically engaged in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

today a network of some 2,000 water conservancy projects and irrigation ditches crisscrosses the 1,000 square kilometres of the county, bringing water to every village. there is an ample supply of both drinking and irrigation water. as a result, the county population increased by 50 per cent as compared with that in the early post-liberation days. in 1969, the county reaped a grain harvest half as much again as that before liberation.

snail fever killed thousands upon thousands of labouring people in the county before liberation. it practically destroyed 42 villages and caused vast tracts of farmland to go to waste. many peasants were forced to flee their homes, and families became dispersed. the county was exactly like chairman mao's description in his brilliant poem "farewell to the god of plague": "weeds choked hundreds of villages, men wasted away; thousands of households dwindled, phantoms sang with glee."

when the county was liberated in may 1949, only 140,000 people remained, of whom 5,000 were suffering from snail fever.

after liberation, chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party showed great concern for the labouring people's health and repeatedly issued directives for stamping out snail fever. large numbers of medical workers were sent to give treatment and make investigations in the areas where the disease was rampant. inspired by chairman mao's great call to stamp out snail fever, the people of the county launched a vigorous mass movement in 1955 to wipe it out. after a three-year battle, their

efforts were crowned with success in may 1958, and yukiang county became the first red banner in the nation to wipe out snail fever.

on reading the "people's daily" story of june 30, 1958 of how snail fever was stamped out in this county, our great leader chairman mao wrote his brilliant poem "farewell to the god of plague". further inspired by this poem, the people of the county persisted in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the health front. time and again they smashed the criminal plots of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, who tried to sabotage the work of preventing snail fever. as a result, the victory over snail fever has been consolidated. over the past 12 years, not a single water snail has been discovered in the county, and no one has been found to have snail fever.

the revolutionary masses deeply realize that it was our great leader chairman mao who led them in overthrowing the three big mountains -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, in wiping snail fever and in taking the road to happiness -- the socialist road. only by closely following chairman mao in carrying the revolution through to the end, can they lead a good life from generation to generation.

with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the revolutionary masses eagerly study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and act according to his instructions. many outstanding people who are infinitely loyal to chairman mao have come to the fore.

before liberation under the oppressive rule of the reactionaries, the parents of an old poor peasant, chiang chi-wan, died of snail fever. chiang chi-wan, who is now a member of the lantien production brigade of the pingting people's commune, was the only survivor in his family.

in 1958, a medical team sent by chairman mao cured him of the disease. chiang chi-wan tells his fellow villagers and other people: "chairman mao is the liberator of the working people. i will always follow chairman mao's teachings. i vow to defend him and his revolutionary line with my life."

for the last ten years and more, this old peasant has persevered in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. he has become a path-breaker in the fight against the class enemies and a model in production.

in 1962, the renegade liu shao-chi stirred up the evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (footnote) in the rural areas as part of his attempt to restore capitalism. the handful of class enemies in a once disease-ridden area in yukiang county came forward and carried out sabotage activities. they reclaimed wasteland where water snails, the intermediate host of the schistosoma, had been buried, in an attempt to dig the snails out. under the pretext of needing manure for their private plots they set up a clamour for the abandonment of the public latrines, so as to prevent the strict management of night-soil. this scheme made chiang chi-wan boil with indignation. he was the first to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemies and protected and consolidated the achievements gained in the prevention of snail fever.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chiang chi-wan firmly supported the revolutionary actions of the red guards and rebelled against the handful of party capitalist-roaders in power and resolutely implemented and defended

chairman mao's great policy "grasp revolution, promote production". in the last few years, the revolutionary masses elected chiang chi-wan an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the county, administrative region and province.

a severe case of snail fever had left poor peasant woman teng mei-nu unable to have children before liberation. her parents had died of the disease. she is now a member of the hsipan brigade of the tengfu people's commune.

after liberation a medical team to fight snail fever sent by chairman mao saved her when she was in the late stage of the disease and on the verge of death. her first child was born in 1958. since 1957 she has become a health worker to check for water snails in the area. during these years she has studied chairman mao's works with painstaking efforts and carefully done her work of checking for water snails. she has often told people: "i can't let one water snail slip by. if i let this happen, it means allowing an enemy in and the poor and lower-middle peasants will suffer once again." she often goes to the nooks and crannies where water snails can breed and hide easily and carefully searches for any that may be around. there were times when she pulled weeds and thistles aside looking for snails, and she would prick her hands and they bled. but she used chairman mao's teaching on whole-heartedly serving the people to encourage herself and ignored her pain. working like this for a dozen years, she has done many good things for the people at this ordinary work post. the peasants call her a "red sentinel on the anti-snail fever front".

from 1958 to 1969, 6,883 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, such as chiang chi-wan and teng mei-nu, have emerged in the county.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the people of yukiang county have fought nature and painted the freshest and most beautiful pictures in this area once plagued by snail fever. the reddish-brown water the yukiang people drank and used was a breeding place for water snails. today canals and ditches crisscross the county and irrigate 20,000 hectares of good fields. fields which once yielded 750 kilogrammes per hectare now give a per hectare yield of 7.5 tons. the former breeding ground for water snails, where even draught cattle could not grow well, now abounds in cattle and sheep and other animals. many people's communes have tractors for farm work and every people's commune of the county has set up its own hydro-electric station.

with the development of production, the people's lives have improved tremendously and their cultural activities have been enriched. since snail fever was wiped out, farm machinery plants, porcelain factories, pharmaceutical factories and rice mills have been set up on the site of villages that had been devastated by the disease. in villages which had been short of doctors and medicine, every production brigade now has its own medical cooperative service and every people's commune has its own anti-snail fever health centre. the county has trained 1,100 "barefoot doctors" from poor and lower-middle peasants and the health of the people is well protected.

in villages which were culturally backward and full of illiterates, children now can study in brigade primary schools and boys and girls can study in the commune middle schools. evening schools for political studies have been established so that men and women, old and young, have the opportunity for

political studies and a general education. the county's population has risen from 140,000 in the early days after liberation to its present 220,000. many people once afflicted with snail fever are now in splendid health, work with soaring enthusiasm at different work posts and have become reinforcements in building the socialist new countryside.

(footnote: "san tzu yi pao" means extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.)

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides Kiangsu Province in Developing Small Chemical Enterprises

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 12, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in kiangsu province of east china are developing a local chemical industry in the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. they are resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." a complete chemical industry consisting of many small enterprises, with a wide range of products, is gradually taking shape in the province.

by now, more than 90 per cent of the counties and cities in the province have chemical works of various sizes. the products, which total more than 300 kinds, include nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphorous fertilizer, insecticide, various kinds of acid and alkali, synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals and chemical industrial equipment. there has been a big development in the processing and production of basic raw materials, acid and alkali, high polymer synthetic materials and the manufacture of equipment for the chemical industry. this has enabled the chemical industry to give effective support to other industries and agricultural production.

new types of plastic products for engineering purposes are replacing iron and steel, copper, aluminium and magnesium products to break a new path for economizing on metals. equipment for small nitrogenous fertilizer plants made in kiangsu has not only met the needs of the province but also supported other provinces. making multiple use of by-products to meet local needs, many chemical works have increased the output of important chemicals.

the local chemical industry has developed in kiangsu in the sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines. in 1958, inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the revolutionary masses built indigenous chemical fertilizer plants, insecticide plants and chemical works everywhere from cities to countryside, starting from scratch. the whole province was a scene of revolutionary activity.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did everything to suppress the vigorous revolutionary mass movement and slash back the small chemical works. the revolutionary workers and cadres throughout the

province waged a resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents. they summed up the advantages of the small chemical industry, surmounted all difficulties and persisted in running this industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers eliminated the poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they built a great number of small chemical works.

the wuhsi resin plant, which liu shao-chi and his agents ordered closed, not only has gone back into production but is producing over 50 varieties of synthetic resin as against only resin for paint before, thanks to the initiative and creativeness of the workers, which have been brought into full play under the stimulus of the ninth party congress. the plant is contributing to the development of the country's high polymer synthetic chemical industry.

the changchou chemical works, which is very small, began using silicon rectifiers long ago. it is now able to make major equipment for producing caustic soda and is able to assemble large silicon rectifiers that have silicon semi-conductor parts.

all this manifests the infinite strength of the mass movement as well as the great victory of chairman mao's proletarian line in running enterprises.

in the campaign to run small chemical works, the workers in kiangsu province have done away with fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds, broken with foreign conventions, and created new processes for chemical production.

the workers at the wuhsi chemical fertilizer plant worked in a dauntless revolutionary spirit, free of foreign stereotypes. without asking the state for any additional equipment or manpower, they renovated old equipment with an annual capacity of 800 tons of synthetic ammonia, and introduced a brand new process which produces 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia a year.

the revolutionary workers at the tanyang chemical fertilizer plant started with simple methods and twice improved the technological process. the investment in synthetic ammonia per ton was reduced to about 60 per cent of that for big plants.

in the past, liu shao-chi and his agents in kiangsu feverishly peddled the trash of "putting profit in command", advocating the capitalist practice of "doing things in a big way if the profit is big, doing things in a small way if the profit is small, and never doing things if it is a losing proposition".

the revolutionary workers adhere to the principle of serving the countryside and farm production. they produce whatever chemical products the countryside needs. they also do their best to introduce technical innovations so as to cut costs. after criticizing "putting profit in command", many small chemical fertilizer plants have reduced cost of production. the price of nitrogenous fertilizer produced by these small plants is 20 per cent lower than that by big plants. all this is to the benefit of the poor and lower-middle peasants. many revolutionary workers go among the poor and lower-middle peasants to do scientific experiments constantly to improve the quality of chemical fertilizers and insecticides to meet the growing demands of farm production.

at present, the chemical workers in kiangsu province are firmly grasping class struggle in the economic field, and deepening their criticism of liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they are resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle and striving to turn out more new chemical products so as to make still greater contributions to the country.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim and Staff Members of Chinese Embassy in Tirana Tender Condolences on Death of Comrade Gogo Nushi

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 11, 1970)

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staff members of the chinese embassy in albania went to the hall of the presidium of the people's assembly of albania yesterday to tender condolences on the death of comrade gogo nushi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, president of the central council of the albanian trade unions and vice-president of the general council of the democratic front of albania.

comrade lin chung laid a wreath before the remains of comrade gogo nushi.

after laying the wreath, comrade lin chung and staff members of the chinese embassy stood in silent tribute before the remains of comrade gogo nushi.

comrade lin chung and other chinese comrades extended heartfelt sympathy to the members of the family of comrade gogo nushi.

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Communications Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1970)

the delegation of the albanian ministry of communications led by llambi leka, vice-minister of communications and chairman of the albanian side of the board of directors of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, left here by plane today for shanghai, shaosnan and kwangchow before returning home.

the delegation is being accompanied by tao chi, vice-minister of communications.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were pan yu-hung and li lien-ching, leading members of the departments concerned.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in china.

CAMBODIA

Under US Instruction, U Thant Recognizes Cambodian Rightist Coup Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1970)

In disregard of the serious warning by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant openly declared on April 6 the recognition of the rightist coup d'etat clique of Cambodia, U.S. imperialism's running dog, according to a report from New York. This proves once again that the United Nations is nothing but a tool dominated and used by U.S. imperialism to interfere in and commit aggression against other countries.

In his cable of April 1 to U Thant, the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that "the Secretary-General and the United Nations Organization should refrain from recognizing the Lon Nol government and consequently from admitting into the U.N.O. the 'permanent representatives' or other delegations which would be 'accredited' or 'sent' by men of the March 18, 1970 coup d'etat." However, under the instruction of U.S. imperialism, U Thant not only refused to distribute among U.N. member states the copies of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's cable, but even officially recognized the Cambodian rightist coup clique and its "representative" to the United Nations. This act of U Thant's can only indicate that he is an out and out faithful cat's paw who, under the cloak of a diplomat, works in the service of U.S. imperialism. Everybody knows that it is U.S. imperialism who, after engineering the Camoodian reactionary coup d'etat, was the first to recognize the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and tried by all sorts of means to help the reactionary regime to stabilize its rule. Now U Thant has come out in the name of the United Nations to interfere in Cambodia. His aim is to have the United Nations play the role which U.S. imperialism cannot or fails to do, in this matter.

U Thant alleged in his communique that "it is the normal policy of the Secretariat (of the U.N.O.) to deal with the authorities which are apparently in control of the government of a member state." This is sheer nonsense. Who are "the authorities which are in control of the government of a member state"? The present Phnom Penh authorities are a hundred per cent conspiratorial coup d'etat clique fostered by U.S. imperialism single-handed. It is not only opposed by the people of Cambodia but also condemned by wide public opinion the world over. The acts of the U.N. Secretariat is proof that it deliberately sets itself against the Cambodian people and antagonizes world opinion.

It is reported that before he declared recognition of the Cambodian rightist coup clique, U Thant had had numerous "contacts" and long "secret talks" with Or Kosalak, "representative" illegally appointed by the Cambodian rightist coup clique to the United Nations. Or Kosalak presented to U Thant the request of the Cambodian rightist coup clique that the United Nations send an "observers group" to conduct so-called "investigations" in Cambodia.

On the very day when U Thant announced in New York the recognition of the rightist coup clique in Cambodia, U.S. State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey at a news briefing in Washington immediately gave open support to the request.

of the cambodian rightist coup clique to send u.n. "observers" to cambodia. he said, "there will be private discussions between interested governments" on the cambodia question. this fully exposes the sinister motive of u.s. imperialism in plotting to intervene in the affairs of cambodia. what warrants particular attention is the fact that following his announcement on the recognition of the rightist coup clique in cambodia, u thant left for asia on april 9. what u thant really intends to peddle during his present asian tour is worthy of close attention.

as is well known, the united nations under the manipulation of u.s. imperialism has for a long time been doing all kinds of evil. it openly launched an aggression against korea under the banner of the "united nations"; it committed armed intervention in the congo (k) and murdered the congolese national hero patriot lumumba; it dispatched troops to invade the dominican republic and strangled the dominican people's anti-u.s. patriotic just struggle. at present, it is plotting so-called negotiations on the middle east question, in a vain attempt to throttle the arab people's just war against the israeli aggression so as to enable the israeli aggressors to trample on and enslave the arab people permanently. all these clearly prove that the united nations has long become a u.s. imperialist tool for pushing with its policy of aggression in the whole world. the people the world over have long discerned its criminal features. now the united nations is once again trying to stretch its devilish claws to cambodia. this cannot but arouse people's vigilance.

Cambodian Coup Authorities Find Going Tougher As People's Struggle Mounts Daily

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1970)

the just struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in the cities and countryside is growing daily and the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique finds its going tougher and tougher.

a western news agency report from phnom penh yesterday said that in the capital of cambodia under the rule of the coup clique, the people were "very active" in their struggle against the rightist coup clique. it was reported that on the night of april 9, a locomotive was blasted suddenly in phnom penh station. one could see the locomotive burning. the panic-stricken coup clique sealed off the area and clamped down a curfew.

a western news agency report disclosed that on the next morning, troops of the cambodian coup clique fought with the cambodian people's forces 29 miles southeast of phnom penh. a lieutenant of the coup clique was killed. a correspondent of the u.s. paper "los angeles times" in a recent report said that along the road from phnom penh to the northern tourist town siem reap, there is "a stretch of road where anti-government (anti-coup clique), anti-american, pro-sihanouk farmers were in rebellion". the coup authorities had told the u.s. correspondent in advance that "it is very bad, the route you are travelling."

according to western news agency and newspapers reports, the cambodian coup authorities recently transferred about 20,000 troops to some provinces and the countryside in order to suppress the people's struggle. they compelled 800

university students to accept special military training and are prepared to have these students guard some administrative organs in phnom penh so as to free more "regular troops" for the countryside to carry out the "missions" of suppression. nevertheless, "an entire area... has passed into the hands" of the cambodian people. "in certain sectors, only the main roads and a few military posts are still held by the government (coup clique), while in others there remains no government infrastructure".

it was reported that in svay rieng province, southeast cambodia, the troops of the coup clique ordered to carry out the "mission" of suppression were badly battered by the cambodian people. "half of the area" of the province came under the control of the people's forces "within three days". the local officers of the coup authorities in svay rieng city, provincial capital, were in a panic. the garden of the governor house was empty three days ago. ... armoured cars camouflaged by tree branches were lined up in front of the house. the national defence ministry of the coup authorities declared on april 9 that civilian travel to the area east of svay rieng city is strictly forbidden.

in order to suppress the struggle of the patriotic forces and people, the cambodian rightist coup clique is now stepping up its expansion of the reactionary armed forces and urgently begs for "aid" from u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in southeast asia. but no perverse action of u.s. imperialism and the cambodian reactionaries can get the cambodian coup d'etat clique out of its predicament.

Albanian Government Issues Declaration Strongly Condemning US Imperialism for Engineering Coup D'Etat in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 11, 1970)

the government of the people's republic of albania issued a declaration today on the situation in cambodia, firmly supporting samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for instigating the cambodian rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat. the full text of the declaration reads as follows:

on march 18, 1970, the cambodian reactionary forces headed by the lon nol-sirik matak group, at the direct incitation and aid of the united states of america, carried out a coup d'etat in cambodia and announced the overthrow of the lawful head of state of cambodia, samdech norodom sihanouk, and established in cambodia a savage military dictatorship to oppress the freedom-loving cambodian people and to engage the country in the service of u.s. imperialism and its aggressive plans in southeast asia.

the treacherous act of the coup d'etat in cambodia is the climax of the whole aggressive policy and activity pursued for many years by u.s. imperialism and its tools against this peace-loving state which, under the direction of its head of state, samdech norodom sihanouk, has continually pursued the policy of the defence of independence, territorial integrity and neutrality. the united states of america aims at turning cambodia into a military base against the national liberation struggle of the peoples of indo-china.

u.s. imperialism engineered the coup in cambodia at a time when it continues to suffer one defeat after another in viet nam and in laos. the coup d'etat in cambodia is a clear testimony to the desperate efforts that the united states of america is making to carry out its plans of aggression against the peoples of asia, now vested with the cloak of the ill-famed "new policy" in order to make asians fight asians, in compliance with the requirements of the nixon "guam doctrine".

irrespective of the coup in cambodia, of the intensification of the u.s. intervention in laos and the so-called "vietnamization" of the war in viet nam, u.s. imperialism will be unable to attain its counter-revolutionary and hegemonic aims in indo-china and in the whole of southeast asia. on the contrary, the just struggle of the peoples of indo-china is now assuming a further impetus and is sweeping the whole of the indo-chinese peninsula. the freedom-loving peoples of viet nam, laos, cambodia, thailand and the other peoples of this area are raising ever higher the banner of the revolutionary struggle for national salvation and are strengthening the militant unity among them. merging into a common front, they will achieve for certain final victory over the u.s. aggressors. neither the aggressive war and perfidious plots of u.s. imperialism nor the counter-revolutionary u.s.-soviet collaboration will ever be able to put out the irresistible volcano of the just liberation struggle of the peoples of indo-china.

the albanian people and their government have always nourished friendly feelings towards the cambodian people and supported their just struggle for the defence of the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cambodia. they forcefully condemn the plot organized by the u.s. imperialists and the cambodian reactionaries to overthrow the lawful head of state of cambodia, samdech norodom sihanouk and to force upon the cambodian people a puppet regime in the service of the united states of america.

in compliance with its principled line of the unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples and of the determined opposition to the policy of intervention and aggression of u.s. imperialism and of its collaborators, the government of the people's republic of albania declares that it continues to recognize samdech norodom sihanouk as the lawful head of state of cambodia, supports the just anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the cambodian people and the creation of the united national front of cambodia, the real representative of the interests and aspirations of the people, considers as unlawful the so-called present-day government of phnom-penn, which has usurped power by coup methods, and will not maintain with it any tie whatever.

the albanian people are confident that the freedom-loving cambodian people, who have long traditions of struggle for freedom and independence, will not bend their knees before the intrigues and plots of their sworn enemies -- the u.s.a. and its tools, the cambodian reactionaries. answering to the march 23 appeal of the head of state of cambodia, samdech norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people, united as one in the united national front and in solidarity with the other peoples of indo-china, will overcome by their resolute struggle all the difficulties and will emerge victorious over the u.s. imperialists and the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique.

the albanian people and their government will always solidarize with and support the just struggle of the cambodian people. they firmly believe that the vietnamese, laotian,

cambodian and the other peoples of southeast asia, carrying through to the end their armed struggle, will smash all the fiendish schemes of the u.s. imperialists and their tools and will win real freedom and independence.

the council of ministers of
the people's republic of albania

tirana, april 11, 1970.

Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Cable to Council of Minister of People's Republic of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, yesterday sent a cable to the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, expressing gratitude to the albanian government and people for their support for the cambodian people's just struggle. full text follows:

council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

tirana

the national united front of kampuchea and i myself have learned with the deepest satisfaction and heartfelt gratitude of the text of your declaration dated april 11, 1970, wherein it is stated in particular: the government of the people's republic of albania declares that it continues to recognize samdech norodom sihanouk as legal head of state of cambodia, that it supports the cambodian people's just, anti-imperialist struggle for liberation and the creation of the national united front of cambodia, and that it considers the present so-called government of phnom penh as illegal and will not maintain any ties with it.

this declaration possesses historical importance in our eyes because albania, great and faithful friend of the khmer people and the other peoples of indo-china, very distinctly, very clearly and very officially adopts a stand in favour of the khmer people and their struggle of national liberation and in opposition to the usurpers of power in phnom penh. these usurpers serve the interests of u.s. imperialism and of its aggression and neo-colonialism in indo-china, stabbing every day in the back the brotherly people of viet nam who are waging a heroic struggle to liberate the south of their fatherland from the domination and oppression by the yankees. in my own name and in the name of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist people's cambodia, i extend to his excellency head of state, the government and the valiant people of albania our lasting gratitude, indestructible friendship and militant solidarity.

long live khmer-albanian friendship exclamation

with very high and cordial consideration

norodom sihanouk

april 11, 1970

Cambodian Students in Soviet Union Denounce US Imperialist-Engineered Coup D'Etat in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Moscow, Apr. 10, 1970)

the union of cambodian students in the soviet union issued a statement here on april 3, strongly denouncing the u.s. imperialist-engineered coup d'etat in cambodia and appealing to the patriotic khmer people to take an active part in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and for the overthrow of the cambodian rightist coup clique.

the statement pointed out that the military coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, launched by the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng reactionary clique at the instigation of the u.s. central intelligence agency, has once again demonstrated that the u.s. imperialists are still pursuing a policy of adventure in the whole indo-china, and that washington's propaganda about "peace" is used only to cover up its criminal war escalation in asia and the world.

the statement appealed to the soldiers under the control of the cambodian reactionary regime to immediately stop their shootings at the peaceful people including children, women and old men, and to turn their guns right at the reactionary clique which betrays the khmer people.

it pointed out that any aid, especially military aid, to the reactionary regime is a criminal act against the khmer people and the peace in indo-china.

the statement demanded the withdrawal of the u.s. imperialists' troops and the dismantling of their military bases from asia.

the statement appealed to the patriotic khmer people to take an active part in the struggle against the u.s. imperialists and for the overthrow of the phnom penh reactionary regime.

the statement also appealed to the peace-loving progressive people of the world and american people to give their moral and material support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the khmer people for national liberation and the peace in indo-china.

in conclusion, the statement noted: we are firmly convinced that, with the support of the world progressive people, the khmer people fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos will surely win victory through armed struggle. the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys are doomed to failure.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet Expressing Thanks to Korean Quarters Concerned for Enthusiastic Welcome and Reception Accorded Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 11, 1970)

comrade li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a banquet at the chinese embassy here this evening to express thanks to korean quarters concerned for their grand welcome and enthusiastic reception accorded premier chou en-lai during his recent friendly visit to korea.

the banquet was attended by comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, comrade kim jai bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and responsible members of korean quarters concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

MALAYSIA

"Afro-Asian Journalist" on Excellent Situation of North Kalimantan People's Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1970)

"the afro-asian journalist" published by the afro-asian journalists' association in its no. 1, 1970, issue carried an article by w. linang (north kalimantan) acclaiming the victorious development of the north kalimantan people's armed struggle

entitled "north kalimantan people are sure to win exclamation", the article pointed out that holding aloft the great banner of armed struggle and in accordance with chairman mao tsetung's teaching, "the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution", the north kalimantan people, under the leadership of their revolutionary organization, have struggled staunchly.

they are fighting day and night, in jungles surrounded by the reactionary troops, in towns under the white terror, and in jails and concentration camps full of bloody smell.

the article said: "the guerrilla war now being carried on in the remote areas, jungles and mountainous areas of north kalimantan is a peasant war. it is waged by the people's armed forces under the leadership of their revolutionary organization and with the full participation of the peasants of all nationalities, particularly the poor peasants who constitute the mainstay".

it said that the north kalimantan people's liberation army is an army armed with mao tsetung thought. high in spirit and brave in fighting, they incessantly attack the enemy and put its effectives out of action. in recent years, under the instigation of imperialism, the rahman-razak clique and indonesia's suharto clique worked hand in glove with each

other and launched successive "encirclement and suppression" and "repression" campaigns with tens of thousands of reactionary troops. but all this met with crushing defeats. tempered through war, the north kalimantan people's liberation army has expanded and grown steadily.

the article said: "the north kalimantan people's revolutionary armed forces are not only a combat unit, but also a propaganda team. they closely link themselves with the masses, actively carry on propaganda work among them and particularly organize them to study chairman mao tsetung's works. they have overcome many difficulties, both material and technical, and published in large quantities 'quotations from chairman mao tsetung' and 'selected readings from the works of mao tsetung'. this has created good conditions for the fighters and revolutionary masses to grasp the ever-victorious mao tsetung thought."

referring to the excellent situation of the north kalimantan revolutionary armed struggle, the article said: "the enemy will not step down from the stage of history of his own accord. the declining and moribund british imperialism still has great economic interests in 'malaysia'. moreover, in the past few years, u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the japanese reactionaries have been intensifying their penetration into southeast asia economically, politically and culturally. they are flirting with the rahman-razak clique. and to maintain their colonial interests, they are bound to continue their collaboration with, and bribery of, the feudal and comprador cliques both in malaya and in north kalimantan. they will try by every means to consolidate the reactionary rule of 'malaysia' and strengthen its reactionary troops and police".

the article said: "the present north kalimantan revolution is a national-democratic revolution. in this period, the task of the revolution is to unite all revolutionary forces, including the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie and other enlightened and progressive persons, with the proletariat assuming the leadership and the workers and peasants constituting the main force, to direct their spearhead against imperialism, revisionism, the malayan feudal comprador clique and the comprador clique within the country, so as to fight for the realization of a new-democratic north kalimantan".

the article said: "the situation today is getting more and more favourable to the north kalimantan people. the revolutionary struggle in north kalimantan is developing steadily."

in conclusion, the article said: "under the guidance of the great mao tsetung thought, the people's revolutionary armed forces of north kalimantan, relying on themselves and persevering in a protracted war, are determined to take the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force. the prospect of the north kalimantan people is bright. the fascist rule of imperialism and the rahman-razak clique will definitely be overthrown. an independent, peaceful, democratic and prosperous new north kalimantan is sure to appear exclamation"

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Visits Pakistan Machine Tool Factory

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 10, 1970)

the visiting government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, with fang yi as leader and yuan hua-ping as deputy leader of the delegation, visited this morning the pakistan machine tool factory, some 25 kilometres from karachi.

the chinese delegation, accompanied by chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, was warmly received by the responsible members and workers of the factory. the workers enthusiastically shouted, "long live the friendship between pakistan and china exclamation" the factory is decorated with colourful posters inscribed with slogans in urdu, chinese and english, reading: "welcome our best chinese friends exclamation" "we are proud of pakistan-china friendship exclamation". similar slogans are written on various machine tools by the workers to welcome the chinese friends.

after visiting the factory, the chinese delegation was entertained here with luncheon by the west pakistan industrial development corporation.

Pakistan Navy Commander-in-Chief Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 10, 1970)

vice-admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were high-ranking pakistan officials and officers, chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser.

at the banquet muzaffar hasan and fang yi proposed toasts to the health of chairman mao, wishing him a long, long life, and to the health of president yahya. they also proposed toasts to the success of the visit of the chinese delegation to pakistan and to the ever-growing friendship between china and pakistan. a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet.

early in the morning, the chinese delegation called on the pakistan navy commander-in-chief, and they had a cordial and friendly talk.

in the afternoon, the chinese delegation accompanied by chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and pakistan ambassador to china kaiser laid a wreath at the mausoleum of mohammed ali jinnah, founder of pakistan.

the delegation also attended a reception given in its honour by the pakistan-china friendship society in karachi. the reception was attended by leading members of the society, pakistan friends of various circles, chinese ambassador chang tung and pakistan ambassador kaiser. the guests and hosts had a warm and friendly conversation and wished that friendship between china and pakistan be further consolidated and developed.

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Leaves Karachi for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 11, 1970)

the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader left here this morning for home after a nine-day friendly visit to pakistan.

the chinese delegation was seen off at karachi airport by vice-admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, anwar khan, chief of the protocol of the pakistan foreign ministry and other high-ranking officials and officers.

present also is colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, army and navy attache of the pakistan embassy in china.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and staff members of the chinese consulate general in karachi were also present.

when the chinese government economic and friendship delegation stopped over at dacca, it was welcomed and seen off on the airport by abdul khair mohammad hafizuddin, minister of industries and natural resources, mohammad allauddin, commissioner of dacca division, manzur ahmed chowdhury, representative of the pakistan foreign ministry, and others. staff members of the chinese consulate general in dacca were also present.

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Returns to Peking After Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1970)

the chinese government economic and friendship delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader, returned to peking by air this afternoon after concluding a friendly visit to pakistan.

among those at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of the departments concerned: han nien-lung, feng yung-shun, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi and chang wen-min.

m.a. jafri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in china, and other embassy officials were present.

US AND THAILAND

US Imperialism Vigorously Expands Military Bases in Thailand, Arms Reactionary Thailand Troops

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is vigorously expanding the military bases in thailand and arming the reactionary thailand troops to meet its own needs in frantically expanding the war of aggression in indo-china.

according to a broadcast of the "voice of the people of thailand" radio yesterday, officials of the u.s. embassy in thailand recently disclosed that to meet its needs for war, u.s. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of the b-52 air force base in utapao, thailand, including the airfield and ammunition dumps. this project is scheduled to be accomplished in may, this year, so that u.s. imperialism can use this base as a logistic base for expanding the war of aggression in southeast asia.

u.s. imperialism has tried its utmost to carry out nixon's policy of making "asians fight asians". it has constantly transported weapons of various kinds to thailand to arm the reactionary thai troops and ordered the thanom clique to provide cannon fodder for its wars of aggression against viet nam and laos. thai papers reported that early in april u.s. imperialism supplied 23,000 m-16 rifles for the traitorous thanom clique to arm its reactionary troops and police. at a recent ceremony for the hand-over of these rifles to the clique, the u.s. ambassador to thailand said bluntly that this kind of "u.s.-thailand cooperation" is an embodiment of the "nixon doctrine". u.s. journals revealed last july that u.s. imperialism prepared to arm 100,000 thai puppet army with modern weapons.

the aggressive crimes of u.s. imperialism and the traitorous acts of the thanom-praphas clique have aroused strong opposition from the people of thailand. the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in a recent commentary strongly denounced the clique for flagrantly selling out thailand to u.s. imperialism as a military base against indo-china and for sending troops to carry out aggression against indo-china under the instruction of u.s. imperialism. the commentary pointed out that no matter how u.s. imperialism may extend the aggressive war or how it will use the thanom-praphas clique and other stooges as tools to carry out its policy of making "asians fight asians", it cannot in any way prevent the people's revolutionary struggle in indo-china, southeast asia and the rest of asia from developing victoriously.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Yemeni Minister Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Apr. 11, 1970)

thabit mohasin, minister of health of the arab republic of yemen, gave a reception here today in honour of the members of the chinese medical team who arrived here recently and those of the team who are leaving for home after accomplishing their work in yemen.

wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to yemen, attended the reception on invitation.

present also were other yemeni officials and friends from medical circles.

speaking at the reception, minister mohasin expressed his gratitude to china for her assistance to yemen in the field of medical and health work. he said, "the chinese medical personnel, entrusted by the great chinese people and following the teachings of chairman mao, the supreme commander and teacher of the chinese people, have excellently fulfilled their duty. they have made by their work the best impressions on every yemeni people who has received treatment from them." he said that the yemeni people cherish deep love for the chinese medical personnel and could not express such love by words.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 22, 1970 No. 4640

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PARTY RE-BUILDING

Hold High Great Banner of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line for Party Building, and Build Party Organization Into Fighting Vanguard of Booming Youthful Vigor

- Experience of Peking University in Party rectification and Party building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 11, 1970)

In re-building the Party organization of Peking University, the Party leaders began by launching an ideological rectification, in which Liu Shao-ch'i's "counter-revolutionary revisionist line" for education and his "black six theories" were criticized and repudiated. While new blood was taken in the Party, old Party members, except those who were enemies of Mao, were helped to mend their ways.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, April 10, 1970) Under the close concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party center and the guidance of the spirit of the Party's 9th Congress, the Capital Workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team Stationed at Peking University, leading the Party members and revolutionary masses of the University, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great program, "The Party organization should be a vanguard organization of booming youthful vigor formed of advanced elements of the proletariat and capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in fighting against the class enemy," and his great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have carried out Party rectification and Party building on the basis of the victory of

revolutionary great alliance and cleaning up of class ranks,and acquired important experience.

Rousing the Masses, Developing Mass Study and Mass Criticism in Depth, and Re-Educating Party Members and the Revolutionary Masses in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Every Party branch must carry out rectification again in the midst of the masses--through the masses and not merely a few Party members, and masses from outside the Party must take part in its meetings and discussions," Peking University has freely roused the masses and carried out open-door Party rectification. From beginning to end they have insisted on rousing and arming the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and earnestly organized Party members and the revolutionary masses for repeated study of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his teachings about Party building, as well as Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the Party's 9th Congress and the new Party Constitution. All realize that Party rectification and Party building is the basic program for further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and an important revolutionary measure insuring the Party against becoming revisionist and the State against changing its political color. They all relate Party rectification and Party building to the carrying through of the socialist revolution to the end, greatly stimulating the spirit of voluntary revolution of the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses and their youthful, fighting spirit.

"In order to carry out organizational rectification, it is necessary first to carry out ideological rectification." In the Party rectification and Party building, Peking University made mass study and mass criticism the central links of ideological rectification. The Party members and the masses wrathfully exposed and criticized the crime of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Peking University Lu P'ing and others in promoting the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building, the black "Self-Cultivation" and the black "six theories." They criticized the Rightist and ultra-"Left" bourgeois reactionary thought-trends that represented the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionism under the new situation, grasped the vital question of "which road should be followed" and "whom should be served" that existed among intellectual Party members, and, in relation to class education, guided Party members to have close ties with the upper and lower levels and to touch their own souls deeply.

They carried out Party rectification on the frontline of mass study and mass criticism, so that Party members might further increase their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and strengthen their will to continue to make revolution.

One of the Party member teachers took part in the writing and compilation of a textbook on a certain subject on three occasions before the great cultural revolution. Poisoned by the "theory of dying out of class struggle" put forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he produced a revisionist textbook.

At first the textbook attacked the reactionary bourgeois system of thought. The second time when it was rewritten, it compromised with the reactionary bourgeois ideology. After the third revision it surrendered to the reactionary bourgeois system of thought.

In the Party rectification he analyzed and examined the course of the change of his thought and touched his own soul deeply. He said, "The course of the compilation of this textbook reflected the change of my thinking. Had it not been for the great proletarian cultural revolution, I would have become a successor to the cause of the bourgeoisie and a sacrifice to capitalism."

There was a Party member teacher of the Department of Chemistry who was bent on seeking fame for himself as an authority. For the sake of writing a thesis, he buried himself completely in the study of a "curve" to the neglect of an important project urgently required by production and construction. In the Party rectification he criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "practical work in command" and his black "six theories," severely struggled against his own bourgeois selfishness, and raised his consciousness of the class struggle.

He said,"The 'curve' by which I climbed upward in the past was in fact Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It made me think of nothing else but personal fame and authority and forget the interests of the revolution. From now on I am determined to break with the revisionist line and march forward always in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

Some of the Party members who had made mistakes grumbled for some time, felt dejected and were resentful. Through the Party rectification they changed their attitude and were willing to continue to make revolution, gathered courage to make revolution voluntarily, and developed revolutionary youthful vigor in fighting against the class enemy. The broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses studied together, made criticism together and made improvement together, thus receiving a profound re-education in Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building.

Guiding Party Members To Develop Active Ideological Struggle, Rectifying the Mind and Uniting With Comrades

In guiding Party members to develop active ideological struggle, it is necessary to rectify the mind and also unite with the comrades. That is an important principle which Peking University followed in the course of its open-door Party rectification and carrying out ideological rectification.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "We advocate active ideological struggle, because it is a weapon for achieving unity within the Party and within revolutionary organizations so that they may fight better. Every Communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon."

As a result of the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line for Party building in the past, the "three major styles of work" of the Party in Peking University were impaired, serious liberalism, "good man" mentality and sectarianism existed in the Party, and some Party members were alienated from the masses. In the Party rectification, Party members and the masses severely criticized the theory of "peace within the Party" and "good man" mentality, so that all realized that "the philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle" and that without developing active ideological struggle, it would be impossible to "eliminate waste" ideologically and bring about "getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh."

In launching active ideological struggle, Party members were first of all required to have an active spirit of self-revolution, correctly deal with criticism from the masses, stress the action of external causes through internal ones, and voluntarily struggle against self and repudiate revisionism. On the one hand the revolutionary masses have to help Party members study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, increase the consciousness of revolution, grasp, with the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the lever, the vital problems that hinder continuing revolution, and make soul-searching examinations. On the other hand they have to make a complete historical analysis of the Party members, believe that the overwhelming majority of them are good or relatively good, divide one into two even in dealing with Party members who have made serious mistakes, and correctly know and handle, from a dialectical viewpoint, the relations between comrades within the Party and within the revolutionary ranks.

It is necessary to see that some people have made serious mistakes, but that the overwhelming majority of them essentially fervently love Chairman Mao and socialism. It is necessary to see that some people are deeply poisoned by revisionism, and also that they have been tempered in the three-year great cultural revolution movement, particularly their practical performance following the struggle, criticism and transformation in the superstructure led by the working class. It is necessary to see the gap separating them from what the new Party Constitution requires of them, but it is also necessary to believe that the great majority of them, having been given help and education and armed in the head with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will be able to play the vanguard role of Party members. Therefore, it will not do substitute emotion for policy and lightly "expel the stale," nor will it do to lower standards, abandon principles, and do things in a perfunctory way.

Having increased their consciousness of self-revolution, the broad masses of Party members actively launch an offensive against the selfishness in their heads and listen humbly to the views of the masses.

A Party member of the Department of Mathematical Mechanics was ill and bed-ridden for many years. He could not walk, but asked his daughter to push him in a wheelchair to see the masses and ask for their views. He also attended criticism meetings in this way.

The revolutionary masses also regard their own participation in the criticism of Party members as a task handed to them by Chairman Mao. They go to see the Party members of their own accord, have heart-to-heart talks with them, give them quotations from Chairman Mao, and generally form "one-pair-red" with the Party members and carry out "one-help-one" activities with them.

Many of the Party members said, "In the current Party rectification the criticism is sharp, the attitude is sincere, the help is enthusiastic, and the mind is at ease. There has not been such profound intra-Party ideological struggle for many years."

Earnestly Summing Up Historical Experience, Increasing Consciousness of Continuing Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "It is necessary to sum up experience earnestly" and "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be regularly and repeatedly explained. It won't do to explain it only to a few people. The broad revolutionary masses must also know."

In the Party rectification and Party building, Peking University regard it an extremely important part of the content of ideological rectification to rouse Party members to sum up historical experience and lessons with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to make clear the direction of continuing revolution, and to remove all obstacles to continuing revolution. On the basis of their own positive and negative practical experience, and in the light of the history of the international communist movement, the 48-year history of struggle between the two lines within the Party, the history of the proletarian dictatorship in the 20 years after the liberation, the history of the three-year great cultural revolution, and the historical task of continuing revolution in the future, the broad masses of Party members examine themselves, solve the vital problems that hinder the continuing to make revolution, and further remold their world outlook.

In summing up historical experience, all agreed that most of the intellectual Party members came from non-working class families, that the overwhelming majority of them joined the Party after the liberation, that they were deeply poisoned by the revisionist line for education, and that the most basic historical experience was the problem of joining the Party ideologically, a problem which must be solved.

Accordingly, in Party rectification and Party building, (1) It is necessary to grasp the vital question of "Which road should be followed" and "Whom should be served" in remolding oneself. In particular, the

remnant poison of the revisionist "professionalism in command" must be eradicated and a firm, correct political orientation should be placed in the first position.

(2) The basic problem of changing the world outlook must be solved, so as to remove obstacles to continuing revolution from the world outlook.

(3) The standards of an advanced element of the proletariat must be firmly upheld. It must not be assumed that since one is "a target for re-education," political demands on oneself may be lowered and a communist may be confused with an ordinary man.

Having increased their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and raised their willingness to continue to make revolution, the Party members regularly examine their own problems in five respects:

In the struggle between the two classes, are they standing on the side of the proletariat or on the side of the bourgeoisie?

In the struggle between the two roads, do they firmly adhere to the socialist direction or the capitalist direction?

In the struggle between the two lines within the Party, which line do they carry out, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line or Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line?

In the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, do they regard themselves only as part of the motive force of revolution or also as targets for revolution?

In reforming the objective and the subjective world, do they mix themselves with the ordinary people or be "models of courage in fighting, models of execution of orders, models of observance of discipline, models of political work, and models of internal solidarity and unity"?

The broad masses of Party members said, "The present Party rectification has summed up historical experience, made clear the direction, and increased the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. It is a new starting point of our continuing to make revolution."

Correctly Grasping the Party's Policy, Earnestly Carrying Out Work of "Getting Rid of the Waste and Letting in the Fresh"

"A human being has arteries and veins and his heart makes the blood circulate. One breathes through the lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling oxygen afresh, that is, getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh. A proletarian Party must also get rid of the waste and let in the fresh, for only in this way can it be full of vigor. Without eliminating waste and getting fresh blood the Party has no vigor." In the Party rectification and Party building, Peking University has "got rid

of the waste and let in the fresh" organizationally in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and on the basis of ideological rectification, so that organizational "getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh" becomes a continuation of the ideological "getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A careful attitude should be taken in dealing with people," it is necessary, in dealing organizationally with Party members, to pay serious attention to policy and to these two distinguishing lines of demarcation: one is the line of demarcation that strictly distinguishes contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from contradictions among the people, and the other is the line of demarcation that distinguishes advanced elements of the proletariat from the masses in general. In this way, the purity and progressive character of the Party organization will be maintained.

All those involved in contradictions between the enemy and ourselves must be purged from the Party without exception. As for those who have made mistakes, including Party members who have made serious mistakes, so long as they do not persist in their mistakes or refuse to rectify them after repeated warning, they should be united with and educated in accordance with the guideline of "punishing offenders as a warning to others and curing the disease to save the patient" and the principle of severe ideological criticism but lenient organizational action. They should be helped to raise their consciousness and rectify their mistakes. They should be judged not by a single act or their behavior of a single moment, but by their whole history and all their work, by their principal conduct, the mainstream, their development, their attitude toward their own mistakes and their practical performance.

Emphasis should be placed on analysis of the circumstances, the substance of the mistakes, and the social, historical and ideological roots of the mistakes. Rightist or "Left" tendencies must be prevented. The Party's discipline should be strictly upheld, but at the same time comrades who have made mistakes but are willing to repent should be given a chance to rectify them.

After the establishment of new basic-level Party branches, they have adopted an active, careful guideline and admitted into the Party some advanced elements of the proletariat who were tempered and tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the work of "letting in the fresh," they act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution, never allowing themselves to be influenced by Rightist or "Left" tendencies and bourgeois factionalism, but always firmly upholding the proletarian partisan spirit and the advanced proletarian character of the Party.

After the establishment of basic-level Party branches, Peking University continues to put ideological development in the first position, firmly grasps the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad, ceaselessly organizes Party members to study Chairman Mao's teachings about

Party building as well as the new Party Constitution, regularly holds discussion-and-application meetings and life meetings in which non-Party masses take part in the discussions, and goes to the practice of the three major revolutionary movements to temper and test itself.

In the fiery revolutionary struggle the Party organization plays the role of the fighting bulwark of youthful vigor. The Party members play the role of vanguards and models. Relations between the Party and the masses are closer than ever. A political situation characterized by fighting in unity and alertness appears in the University. A new high tide has appeared in the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The proletarian educational revolution is ceaselessly producing new results.

* * *

SENT-DOWN CADRES

How To Lead and Educate Cadres Who Are Incorporated into and Have Settled Down in Production Brigades?

- method of work adopted and experience gained by Wangchi commune, T'ungch'eng hsien, Anhwei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1970)

> Cadres at the commune and production brigade levels would not supervise the work of sent-down cadres or trust them, because they thought the sent-down cadres were high-level officials and therefore superior to them in every respect and also because they thought the sent-down cadres had made mistakes and were sent down to do labor as a punishment.--SCMP Ed.

Since March last year, 37 sent-down cadres have been received in Wangchi commune, T'ungch'eng hsien, Anhwei Province. In the past year and more, the commune revolutionary committee and "May 7" group have conscientiously carried out great leader Chairman Mao's instruction about "sending the broad masses of cadres down to do manual labor," and have done a great deal of work penetratingly and elaborately and gained some good experience in leading and educating the cadres who have been incorporated into and settled down in the brigade.

Leaders Not Only Must Work with Their Own Hands, But Also Must Rely on the Masses

The first piece of their experience is: Leaders must work with their own hands to lead and educate the cadres who are incorporated into and have settled down in the brigade, and in no way should they leave the cadres alone. Meanwhile, they must rely on the broad masses and prevent the phenomenon that only a small number of people are engaged in work.

The revolutionary committee of Wangchi commune paid very close attention to leading and educating the cadres who had been incorporated into and had settled down in the brigade. They held that whether or not they would actively help the sent-down cadres to study once again was a major problem concerning the implementation of great leader Chairman Mao's instruction about "sending the broad masses of cadres down to do manual labor," and was a question of attitude toward great leader Chairman Mao.

To strengthen leadership, the commune and its brigades set up three-in-one "May 7" groups comprising responsible persons of the revolutionary committee, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, and representatives of sent-down cadres. Under the leadership of the commune or

brigade revolutionary committee, these groups took the responsibility of leading and educating the sent-down cadres. They concentrated the forces from all quarters, so that they would find it convenient to get a clear picture of the current conditions and to carry out their work. Practice showed that this was a good organizational form of leading and educating the cadres who had been incorporated into and settled down in the brigade.

After the "May 7" groups were established, the commune revolutionary committee often put the major problems of the sent-down cadres on the agenda and conscientiously studied ways to solve them. The responsible cadres of the commune revolutionary committee also constantly showed concern for the sent-down cadres.

For example, the mother of young cadre Kan Pin-lien was worried because she was afraid that her daughter would be unaccustomed to the life in the countryside and wrote to her several times telling her to return to the city and live there for some time. This affected Kan Pin-lien's feeling to a certain degree. Taking the opportunity of going to attend a meeting at Anch'ing, a responsible comrade of the commune revolutionary committee specially called on this old woman and had chats with her, telling her how her daughter was studying once again in the countryside, and invited her to come to Wangchi commune to have a look at things there. Later, this old woman did come to Wangchi. She was filled with joy when seeing that her daughter had made tremendous progress after being educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and had become very sturdy physically. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the village eagerly invited her to be a guest in their homes. She was deeply touched. When departing, she exhorted her daughter to obey Chairman Mao's words and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside.

Because the leading comrades of the commune revolutionary committee personally handled the work on the sent-down cadres, the commune and brigade "May 7" groups carried out their work relatively smoothly.

Some time later, however, they discovered that the work on sent-down cadres had not been done sufficiently well in some brigades. What was the cause? How should the problem be solved?

One day, a responsible comrade of the commune revolutionary committee discovered in a village that the door of the room in which a sent-down female cadre lived was blocked and another door was opened on another side. He learned that some poor and lower-middle peasants had done this on their own initiative when seeing that her bed was fronting the door and the wind blew straight at her bed, so that her child might easily catch cold. This matter enlightened him. He got together with the comrades of the commune revolutionary committee to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "To be good at translating the Party's policy into action of the masses, to be good at getting not only the leading cadres but also the broad masses to understand and master every movement and every struggle we launch--this is the art of Marxist-Leninist leadership."

Chairman Mao's teaching and the poor and lower-middle peasants' showing concern on their own initiative for the sent-down cadres made all understand that so many sent-down cadres were widely distributed in the mountain villages in the commune, it wouldn't do to let only the few cadres of the commune and the comrades of the "May 7" groups to take charge of these sent-down cadres. They also understood that if, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, all poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members were given to know the great significance of the work on sent-down cadres and do this work consciously, there would be hundreds of pairs of hands to help solve the difficulties in the work on sent-down cadres and there would be hundreds of mouths to do the work on sent-down cadres, and only in this way would it be possible to do this work well.

Accordingly, they went further to extensively propagate Chairman Mao's instruction about "sending the broad masses of cadres down to do manual labor" and to make the poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole commune understand that re-educating the sent-down cadres was a glorious task great leader Chairman Mao had assigned to them.

Because the masses were extensively mobilized and all showed concern for the sent-down cadres, there was a reliable guarantee for doing well the work on sent-down cadres.

It Is Necessary Not Only To Educate and Remold Sent-down Cadres, But Also To Trust and Use Them

The second piece of experience gained by Wangchi commune in leading and educating the cadres who have been incorporated into and have settled down in the brigade is this: On the one hand, it is necessary to induce the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune and the brigades to overcome their ideas that "we cannot supervise them" and "we dare not supervise them" and to actively educate the sent-down cadres. On the other hand, it is also necessary to induce the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune and brigades to carry out Chairman Mao's policies toward cadres and toward intellectuals and to trust and use the sent-down cadres, so that these sent-down cadres will transform their world outlook during the three great revolutionary struggles and contribute their strength toward building a socialist new countryside.

In view of the fact that some cadres of the commune and brigades thought that "the sent-down cadres are high-ranking 'officials' and belong to a high level, and we cannot supervise them," the commune revolutionary committee set up cadres' study classes at the commune and brigade levels and made them realize that they could educate and help the sent-down cadres so long as they would study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and do everything in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The "May 7" groups of the commune and the brigades also did propaganda work and taught the poor and lower-middle peasants to courageously shoulder the heavy load of re-educating the sent-down cadres.

With ideological thinking heightened, the commune and brigade cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants went regularly and on their initiative to do ideological and political work on the sent-down cadres and to help them study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way. They also adopted the methods of talking about family histories and village histories and eating "recalling past bitterness and thinking about present happiness" meals to help the sent-down cadres to study once again.

When they first came to the village, some sent-down cadres felt that life there was relatively difficult. The poor and lower-middle peasants invited them to their homes, treating them first to "recalling past bitterness" meals and then to "regular meals." The poor and lower-middle peasants said to them: "This 'recalling past bitterness' meal was what we usually ate before the liberation. The 'regular meal" is the meal of happiness we eat after the liberation. We can lead such a good life today only because we had our benefactor Chairman Mao!"

After making this comparison, the sent-down cadres who formerly rejected rural life as being too tough learned a very impressive lesson. They said: "It is true that one who does not know the bitterness in the old society does not appreciate the happiness in the new society. We must, like the poor and lower-middle peasants, never forget the class suffering and must always fight amid hardships and make revolution!"

Some commune and brigade cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants had their idea of "daring not supervise them" dispelled. But another idea was hindering them from helping sent-down cadres to study once again. That was, because the old idea of the exploiting classes of despising manual labor in the past dozens of centuries and the pernicious influence of the "theory of study in order to be an official" and "theory of punishment by labor" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i had not been wiped out, some cadres and commune members erroneously thought that all the sent-down cadres had made mistakes, so that they did not trust them deeply. They did not trust those sent-down cadres who had poor family background and had made mistakes, and did not assign them any work.

Upon discovering this question, the commune "May 7" group vigorously propagated among the cadres and commune members Chairman Mao's policies toward cadres and toward intellectuals and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods, such as the "theory of punishment through labor." This made all understand that: The sent-down cadres have come to the countryside to settle down and do manual labor in the brigades because they come here in answer to great leader Chairman Mao's call to study once again and not because they have made mistakes and have been sent here as punishment. They must take the sent-down cadres as the treasure of the Party and the State, trust them and protect them.

With regard to those comrades who do not have a good family background, they should carry out the Party's policy, "family background is a factor but not the only factor and importance should be attached to political behavior," and encourage them to integrate themselves well with the poor and

lower-middle peasants and to completely change their thinking and feeling. With regard to the comrades who made mistakes because they had been poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they should believe that these comrades will, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, take firm hold of the excellent chance of studying once again and correct their mistakes. In a word, they must trust and use the cadres who have been incorporated into the brigades, and create better conditions for them to brave the storm and face the world.

After the cadres and the commune members had heightened their thinking, the commune and brigade "May 7" groups got together with the brigade cadres to organize the sent-down cadres to take an active part in the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside. The sent-down cadres not only perseveringly took part in the collective productive labor, but also were required to take part in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Attention was also paid to developing their skills: Those who were versed in forestry were assigned to do forestation work, those versed in water conservancy helped build water conservancy projects, and those versed in mechanics took part in maintenance and servicing of drainage and irrigation machines. The sent-down cadres were greatly inspired when seeing the leaders and poor and lower-middle peasants trust them so deeply and place such great hopes on them. They were lighthearted and labored and fought vigorously.

It Is Necessary to Show Concern for Sent-down Cadres Politically and to Help Them in Everyday Life

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and soul," sent-down cadres are first shown concern politically and helped to continuously heighten their political consciousness. Meanwhile, their problems in everyday life should be solved appropriately, so that they will contentedly remain in the countryside and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. This is the third piece of experience gained by Wangchi commune in leading and educating the cadres who have been incorporated into and have settled down in the brigade.

From the very beginning, the commune and brigade "May 7" groups put the mobilization of sent-down cadres to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the first position of all work. The sent-down cadres were required to perseveringly carry out "daily reading" and to get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants regularly to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. They were also assembled periodically in the commune headquarters to carry out study and to exchange experience in the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This system was never interrupted no matter how busy they were with their work. The commune and brigade "May 7" groups also transmitted in good time the instructions of higher levels to the sent-down cadres and organized the sent-down cadres to study the documents of the higher levels. Sent-down cadres or their representatives were invited to attend conferences of various types at the commune and brigade levels.

The "May 7" groups organized the sent-down cadres to hold livelihood meetings periodically and organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to rate the sent-down cadres periodically. They also communicated with the higher levels and the units where the sent-down cadres had worked, and cooperated with them in doing ideological and political work on these cadres, so as to urge them to remold their thinking in a still better way.

The commune and brigade "May 7" groups carried out "five-good" rating and comparison activities among the sent-down cadres, regularly commending good persons and good deeds and setting up advanced models. They also promptly criticized and pointed out any shortcomings and defects in the sent-down cadres.

While showing concern for the sent-down cadres politically, the commune revolutionary committee and the commune and brigade "May 7" groups gave the sent-down cadres suitable help in solving their problems in everyday life in accordance with the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Wu Chiao-ying, a sent-down cadre, originally had agreed with a female comrade who worked in the same office with her in asking for permission to go down to the same production team, so that the child of this female comrade who was older might take care of her children, and so that they could take part in collective productive labor. Coming down to the brigade, however, they were separated. Wu Chiao-ying wanted to put forward her objection but she dared not. Learning about this matter, the responsible comrade of the commune revolutionary committee discussed it with the standing committee members. They were of the opinion that it was really difficult for Wu Chiao-ying to come down to participate in labor while taking her two children with her and that help should be given her in solving her difficulty. They unanimously agreed in letting her live together with another female comrade.

In this way, it was possible to properly solve the questions of room, fuel and grain for the sent-down cadres. The sent-down cadres deeply felt the concern shown them by the leaders and the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were more determined in taking root and making revolution in the countryside.

Wangchi commune is situated in a mountain area where the natural conditions were relatively backward in the hsien. At first, some sent-down cadres were reluctant to settle down in this poverty-stricken place. After arduous and elaborate labor, the conditions in this place greatly changed. Last year, Wangchi commune was attacked by flood, the like of which was rarely seen in history. The handful of class enemies also had carried out some sabotage activities. But the sent-down cadres would not leave the poor and lower-middle peasants there. Some cadres who were soon to be sentdown also eagerly asked for permission to come to settle down in Wangchi Commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Once they have come here, the sent-down cadres take root deeply like a tree does. No wind can blow them away and no wave can wipe them out. Their hearts are closely linked with ours."

Correspondent and Reporter of Jen-min Jih-pao

* * *

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Northeast China Commune Develops Medical Service by Relying on Efforts of Masses

(NCNA-English Harbin, Apr. 13, 1970)

following chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary committee of the fanjung people's commune in mingshui county, heilungkiang province, northeast china, has mobilized the masses and relied on their efforts to develop medical service through diligence and frugality.

they have set up a commune-wide medical and health system in which every production brigade has its own "simple pharmacy", every village its own "indigenous doctors" and every household its own health worker. patients with minor diseases are treated at home and common diseases are treated in their villages. as a result of the commune's experience, a new way for consolidating and developing rural medical and health service has been opened.

the fanjung commune is in a hilly area and communications are not very good. all in all the commune has nine production brigades with a population of 13,000. before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants there were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the landlords and rich peasants. short of food and medicine, they led a miserable life.

under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, they were emancipated after liberation and became their own masters. owing to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the problem of a shortage of doctors and medicines, however, remained unsolved.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", mobile medical teams constantly came to this area during the great proletarian cultural revolution to serve the local peasants. however, their numbers were limited and the problem of the shortage of doctors and medicines was not basically solved. having their own medical workers was an urgent desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

when the commune revolutionary committee went down to the basic units to make investigations, it discovered that the first production team of the fanjung brigade had had a good experience in setting up medical service. by self-reliance, this team had trained "indigenous doctors" and mobilized the masses to collect medicinal herbs and prepare medicines themselves. within three months, it had trained more than twenty health workers, who cured many common diseases by using folk prescriptions and home-processed medicinal herbs and were welcomed by the peasants.

soon afterwards, every household in the team had its own health worker and medical kit. the team then got underway a mass movement for prevention and treatment of diseases, in which everyone learned how to prevent diseases and each village could handle diseases.

there was the case of a poor peasant who had serious coughs and was bed-ridden for years. the many treatments he had

received did not have much effect. later when his wife and daughter attended a study class for training medical workers run by the production team, they learned how to cure common diseases. the results were excellent when they tried their newly acquired skills on him, and he now is able to take part in various production activities.

this team's advanced experience was propagated throughout the commune. thirtyseven "indigenous doctors" and 738 health workers have by now been trained in the commune. every brigade has its own medical team, every team its own medical group and every family a health worker. because of their diligent study and practice, the "indigenous doctors" and health workers are able to do prophylactic treatment, give acupuncture treatment, dress wounds, apply medicines and give injections. they also know how to prevent and treat tracheitis, arthritis, gastric enteritis, koshan disease and other diseases common in the area.

working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work after the mass medical and health teams were set up, the poor and lower-middle peasants themselves produced medical apparatus by using indigenous methods and set up many simple pharmacies which use available local materials. they also grew medicinal herbs on the edge of ditches and around their houses. they collected medicinal herbs on their way home from work and delivered them to these pharmacies. last year alone, the chinfu brigade collected more than 30 different herbs and cultivated herbs on some 5 hectares. the herbs they grew not only met their own needs, but also earned more than 400 yuan for the fund of cooperative medical service.

on their own, the "indigenous doctors" and health workers also set up "pharmaceutical workshops" for processing medicinal herbs. despite the lack of prescriptions, they used folk prescriptions for treatment. since they didn't have the necessary equipment, they made devices themselves. they can now turn out 38 kinds of medicine in pill, powder or liquid form.

since the mass drive for preventing and treating diseases was launched in the fanjung people's commune, the incidence of disease among the people has been cut sharply; illnesses have been cured without expense or with only little expense to the patients. not only does this benefit to the people's health, but it also helps to promote revolution and production and consolidate the co-operative medical service.

INDUSTRY

Excellent Industrial Situation in Major South China City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 13, 1970)

holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in kwangchow, a major south china industrial city, have won new victories in the first spring of the great 1970's by vigorously grasping revolution, promoting production.

the city fulfilled the first quarter's state production plan ahead of schedule in an all-round way. total output value was thirty per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. output of major industrial products, including steel, pig iron, rolled steel, motor vehicles, tractors, metal-cutting machine tools, bearings for industrial use, bicycles, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, reached all-time highs. quality was improved greatly.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress the workers of kwangchow, by putting the revolution in command of production, advanced industrial production by leaps and bounds in 1969. the tasks for 1970 are more glorious and heavier. the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in the city have run many mao tsetung thought study classes in which revolutionary workers and cadres conscientiously studied the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by chairman mao and his teachings of self-reliance and hard struggle. the revolutionary workers and cadres deepened the revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi on the industrial front, such as "let specialists run factories" and the slavish comprador philosophy. as a result, chairman mao's principles of self-reliance and hard struggle are more firmly grasped by the people and have been translated into conscious action by the revolutionary masses. this stimulated the movement for increasing production and practising economy.

since the beginning of this year, all factories in the city have established "three-in-one" combination groups, which have workers as the main body and include revolutionary cadres and technicians, to study and solve key problems in production and make multiple-use of materials. outstanding achievements have been made.

by improving equipment and the production processes, workers of the kwangchow motor vehicle plant and the kwangchow tractor plant raised the output of their main products by twofold to sixfold in the first quarter of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. thanks to the adoption of a new process in making pulp, the chuchiang paper-making factory increased its daily output by sixty per cent and cut production costs considerably. the kwangchow bicycle plant sent personnel to the rural areas of kwangtung province and neighbouring kwangsi chuang autonomous region to gather the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants on its products. in accordance with their opinions, the plant is now producing a new type of heavy-duty bicycle suitable for the hilly areas of southern china.

the new type of bicycle is very useful in short distance transport. the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the kwangchow nitrogenous fertilizer plant, carrying forward the spirit of daring to think and daring to act, have replaced the ammonia cooling device with a water cooling device, transformed an old discarded boiler into an air heater and devised a new process for making oxygen. this has made it possible for the factory to use the low-quality coal locally available as raw material in producing chemical fertilizer and provide other industrial enterprises with large quantities of oxygen cheaply.

guided by chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance, revolutionary workers of many small factories have done away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. they have produced many new products with simple equipment. the chinsheng instrument factory, after overcoming many difficulties, have produced many precision instruments with indigenous methods. the number one farm machinery repair factory, which has just over 100 workers, could only repair tractors and produce some tractor parts in the past. last year, the workers successfully trial-produced walking tractors, and made special equipment this year. using only one third of the state appropriation and one fourth of the equipment to be supplied by the state, the workers produced 200 walking tractors in the first quarter of this year, meeting their quota.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

North China Hsien-Run Industry Supports Agricultural Well

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 13, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of a county-run hardware plant in hengshui county, hopei province, keep to the road of serving agriculture and have supported it well in line with our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle".

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the county praise the plant as "giving powerful backing to farm production".

the plant was built during the great leap forward in 1958. starting with three blacksmiths and one smithy, it is now staffed by over 200 men and equipped with semi-mechanized equipment for casting, forging, machine tooling and bench work.

most of the workers come from the countryside and they have deep proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. the plant directly served agricultural production when it began. later, the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line grew in the form of "output value first" and "put profit in command" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. under this sinister trend, the management of the plant for a time concentrated on profits and stopped producing spades, sickles and other small and medium-sized farm implements that directly served agriculture, thus having a bad effect on farm production in the area.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses of the plant, led by the plant revolutionary committee, sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed the handful of class enemies who criminally sabotaged support to agriculture and undermined the worker-peasant alliance. this helped the masses greatly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. acting on chairman mao's great teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the workers became even more determined to take chairman mao's road of serving agriculture. they said: "chairman mao has assigned us the glorious task of supporting agriculture. we must give the masses every convenience and do our best to fulfil this task so as to live up to the expectations of our respected and beloved leader chairman mao."

when the wheat crop was in the doughing stage and needed irrigation badly last may, the pump at a nearby pumping station broke down. the veteran workers, who had just returned from the villages after helping repair farm machines, immediately set out again and arrived at the station the same night. after working two days and nights non-stop, they put the pump in order, thus ensuring timely irrigation of more than 130 hectares of wheat fields. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "what fine people our class brothers, the workers are. they don't turn away from hardships and heavy work or go after fame and gain. they serve farm production heart and soul."

the revolutionary workers are whole-heartedly devoted to the revolution and persistently serve agriculture. they repaired over 300 agricultural machines for people's communes and production brigades and teams last year. in addition, to meet the needs of local farm production, they turned out 22 products to support agriculture and repaired more than 30,000 small and medium-sized farm implements.

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the hengshui area fought against drought, waterlogging and alkalinity and were determined to end low yields of grain and cotton. the leading members of the plant revolutionary committee took workers to visit three people's communes and seven production brigades in the area. the poor and lower-middle peasants put forward a common demand: "in order for us to get good grain and cotton harvests, we must drill deep wells. it will be a great help if you can produce well drillers." following chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the workers declared: "we'll resolutely make whatever agricultural production requires."

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers produced well drillers for the poor and lower-middle peasants and everybody offered his best ideas and methods to surmount difficulties. the hoist of the well driller weighs 200 kilogrammes but this plant has a cupola furnace which could turn out only 100 kilogrammes of melted iron. what should they do? the workers renovated the cupola furnace themselves. working hard for six days and nights and enlarging the chamber of the cupola furnace and improving the blower, they were able to cast a complete hoist for the well driller. since their lathe was small it was more difficult to produce the parts weighing more than one hundred kilogrammes. the workers went full steam ahead to make technical innovations. after working hard for over a month, the plant produced its first seven well drillers.

by january of this year, the plant had turned out more than 70 well drillers. commune members have used them to drill wells that are now helping agricultural production. the wututsun production brigade in this county which used the well drillers last year enlarged its irrigated acreage by 66 hectares and got an excellent harvest. in all, it sold surplus grain to the state to the amount of 95 tons. the brigade thus ended its backwardness in just one year.

in serving farm production, the plant both manufactures and does repairs. to meet the farming season and provide convenience for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they repaired urgently needed machinery immediately.

later, the workers found that some people's communes and production brigades sometimes went back and forth dozens of kilometres just to get a small part for farm machine repaired. some pieces of farm machinery had to be brought by cart to the factory to be repaired. this wasted labour power and the peasants had to stop their farm work. so the workers went to the villages to repair agricultural machinery in time, thus guaranteeing farm production.

with the striking progress in farm output, the number of farm machines has increased and therefore more repair work must be done. the workers saw that the plant's repair work was lagging behind needs. so they offered to help some people's communes to set up farm implement repair stations to train mechanics for people's communes and brigades. since last year they have trained more than 90 mechanics for production brigades. they can make minor or medium repairs of irrigation and drainage machinery and are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Central China Commune Develops Industries

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 13, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tatang people's commune in changning county, hunan province, have developed industries by self-reliance and collective efforts during the three years of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

they now have processing mills for farm and side-line products, lime kilns, carpentry shops, mat-weaving workshops, small coal-pits as well as tractor stations, power stations and farm implement repair centres. this has contributed to the development of agricultural production. the commune's per-hectare yield of grain reached an all-time high last year, registering a 46 per cent increase as compared with that of 1966.

when the great leap forward began in 1958, the poor and lower-middle peasants set off an upsurge in running industries which then played an important role in promoting farm production. but in 1961, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents, who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, slashed down all the commune-run factories which had sprung up during the period of the great leap forward. this greatly damaged the socialist collective economy.

the great leader chairman mao's "may 7" directive reached tatang during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the poor and lower-middle peasants were particularly inspired by this passage of the directive: "while mainly engaging in agricultural production... when conditions permit, they should collectively run some small factories." they criticized liu shao-chi's towering crime in closing down commune-run industries which were based on the needs of farm production and on local resources. they decided to set up a coal-pit, a lime kiln, a processing shop for agricultural and side-line products and a mat-weaving shop.

in running industries, the question arose as to where funds, equipment and material would come from. the poor and lower-middle peasants adopted indigenous methods suited to local conditions in line with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work. they had neither machine nor workshop for the processing shop to be built. nevertheless, they managed to build a hut with bricks and planks and repair a discarded diesel engine with which they opened the processing shop to polish rice for the commune members. the mat-weaving shop was equipped with a wooden semi-automatic machine which they themselves invented, and the quality of the mats was up to state requirements. when the commune was building a 71-metre-long five-arch stone bridge, the county allotted them 12,000 yuan. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we don't want to bother the state. please keep the money." they went into the hills to quarry stones, and got sand from the river and built the bridge themselves. for years, the question of funds needed to operate the factories has been gradually solved by increasing output and practising economy by the masses.

to meet the need for technical workers, the commune got new ones by having them trained by veteran workers on the spot. in this way it has now built up a contingent of more than 800, including lathe turners, fitters and tractor-drivers. the commune has also trained quite a number of workers for the production brigades and teams, thus enabling them to set up 26 small workshops.

the industries run by the tatang commune unswervingly serve farm production. the workers at its farm implement repair centres were warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants for repairing farm machinery and tools on time. all year round they take their service from team to team, braving winter's cold and summer's heat. over 60 hectares of rice fields were threatened by drought last summer. surmounting many difficulties, the workers transported machinery to a river bank and installed it in 12 hours, instead of the three days called for. as a result, the fields were watered in time and drought beaten off.

development of commune-run industries has brought about mechanization and semi-mechanization in processing farm and side-line products, and a large amount of manpower has been liberated from heavy manual operations. commune members in the past did rice-husking, oil-processing, cotton-ginning and tea-making manually. this meant using a lot of manpower and impeded the extending of the double-cropping paddy rice area. the commune has now built mills for processing farm and side-line products and for tea-making and replaced manpower with machines, and this has cut down on a large amount of manpower, giving a great impetus to farming.

accumulation by the commune-run industries has risen every year and the collective economy has been constantly strengthened. capital provided by commune-run industries

for the water conservancy projects, highway building and bridge building totalled more than 110,000 yuan in the past three years. the drainage and irrigation networks are basically completed in this commune, and the irrigated area has gone up from 60 per cent of the farm land to 95 per cent. with water conservancy improved, the whole commune has reclaimed and built more than 120 hectares of terraced fields and more than 46 hectares of tea plantations. a forest area, stockbreeding farm, fishing ground and medicinal herb plantation were established one after another by the commune. it dug additional new small coal pits and set up small power stations and added agricultural equipment, such as tractors, pumps, etc.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the tatang commune are determined to march along the road of chairman mao's "may 7". directive and to operate the commune-run industries still better through self-reliance and hard work and thereby make a still greater contribution in winning new bumper harvests.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

AFRO-ASIAN LAWYERS

Permanent Secretariat of Executive Committee of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference Denounces US Imperialism for Engineering Reactionary Coup in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 11, 1970)

the permanent secretariat of the executive committee of the afro-asian lawyers' conference in a statement published here today strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for instigating the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat against the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. the statement expressed full support for the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running-dog, the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique, and for safeguarding the peace, independence and neutrality of their country.

the statement said: "for decades u.s. imperialism has never ceased to pursue a policy of intervention and aggression in the indo-chinese countries so as to turn these countries into colonies of a new type and into military bases of the united states and intensify its war of aggression in the whole of southeast asia. this time, u.s. imperialism, in collusion with the cambodian rightists, staged the reactionary coup d'etat, thus sabotaging cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity." u.s. imperialism has attempted to extend its war of aggression to the whole indo-china through the coup and to realize nixon's doctrine of setting "asians against asians", the statement pointed out.

the statement stressed that the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique represents the most reactionary forces in cambodia and it is the most faithful running-dog of u.s. imperialism.

the statement said: "the reactionaries always think that the more they kill revolutionaries the weaker the revolutionary struggle will be. but the reality is always this: the repression in all its forms carried out by them against the revolutionary peoples can only in the end push forward and strengthen the latter's revolutionary struggle and can never put out the flames of the revolutionary struggle." "the cambodian people who have a tradition of anti-imperialist struggle will never be cowed nor submit. they will persist in the struggle against the u.s. interventionists and aggressors. the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples are now aware that only by a united and more vigorous struggle, can they smash the u.s. imperialist schemes of aggression against indo-china," the statement continued.

the statement pointed out that the peoples of viet nam, thailand, cambodia and laos have risen to oppose the u.s. intervention and aggression. if the u.s. imperialists should spread their aggressive war to the entire indo-china, this would mean that they are digging their own graveyard themselves.

the statement said: "the permanent secretariat of the afro-asian lawyers is convinced that the cambodian people will struggle courageously and will certainly smash all plots of the u.s.

imperialists and the cambodian reactionaries. so long as they persevere in a dauntless struggle, victory will surely belong to the cambodian people."

the statement expressed full support for the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running-dog, the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique, and for the appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, to take up arms for national salvation. the statement called on all the afro-asian lawyers and all the progressive people the world over energetically to denounce u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique for their abominable crimes against the cambodian people.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Delegation to Preparatory Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries Conference Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 13, 1970)

the cambodian delegation to the preparatory meeting of the conference of non-aligned countries issued a statement on april 11. the statement reads in full as follows:

the delegation of cambodia headed by samdech penn nouth, special envoy of samdech norodom sihanouk, defines that it is participating in the conference of non-aligned countries in dar es salaam in the capacity of the representative of the cambodian state of which samdech norodom sihanouk continues to assume legally his function, and in the capacity of the representative of the khmer people who are defending at all costs the maintenance of the principles of non-alignment and neutrality.

the delegation of cambodia draws the attention of public opinion to the manoeuvre practised by the phnom penh mercenary group in its attempt to cover up the truth. this group is daily publishing fallacious information about viet cong and north viet nam forces' attacks against government posts.

in truth, the blows dealt to the clique of mercenaries and their military posts were by the young khmer liberation army which consists of patriots fighting under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea. the national united front of kampuchea has already established its administration in several districts, communities and villages of cambodia.

Cambodian Delegation to Preparatory Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries Conference Issues Press Release

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 13, 1970)

the cambodian delegation to the preparatory meeting of the conference of non-aligned countries has issued a press release here exposing the reactionary coup d'etat clique in cambodia. the press release reads in full as follows:

the lon nol regime, product of the coup d'etat in phnom penh on march 18, 1970, is today represented in this conference of non-aligned countries in dar es salaam by a delegation which claims to be that of cambodia.

we deem it our duty to bring the attention of the participating non-aligned countries to the following points:

1. no matter under whatever pretence, the lon nol regime is an usurpatory, anti-constitutional, dictatorial and unpopular regime. despite the savage and bloody repression, the people of cambodia have not accepted the lon nol power. the fact that more than 200 men, women and children have sacrificed their lives under the bullets of the fascists in the demonstrations to support samdech norodom sihanouk, legitimate head of state of cambodia, shows what happened in cambodia during the first week after the coup.

in the entire country, the people have risen against the fascist regime and are engaged in general armed resistance.

the national united front of kampuchea has been founded, uniting all patriotic and progressive trends in the struggle to defeat the dictatorship.

besides, the dictator group, endangered from within, has implemented an anti-vietnamese policy to the extreme, which has resulted, as is reported by the enclosed a.f.p. despatch, in the massacre of hundreds of innocent vietnamese civilians including the aged, women and children in the two provinces of pursat and svay rieng on april 10. world public opinion is rightly shocked and horrified by the "racial war" waged by the phnom penh fascist group.

can one accept as a government this power which, in fact, is rejected by the people and which perpetrated a "racial war" involving the country in a dangerous adventure?

2. what is more, this regime claims to be that of a non-aligned country with a delegation to dar es salaam exclamation we hereby wish to repeat that this regime is fervently serving the cause of u.s. imperialism and is closely allied to the saigon puppet administration. according to western press agencies, general lon nol's military forces are daily operating in close coordination with the saigon mercenaries, all under u.s. officers' supervision.

this regime has placed itself under the protection of the seato (organization for the defence of southeast asia under u.s. command) which, in a session in manila on april 2 to 3, promised it military assistance. this regime is calling every day for u.s. aid and intercention in cambodia.

like its counterpart in saigon, lon nol has turned the neutralist and non-aligned cambodia into another "viet nam".

conclusion: despised by the people and allied to u.s. imperialism, is this regime worthy of the title of non-aligned?

admission of such a regime into our conference would constitute a challenge to the criteria of non-alignment and would create a precedent which might pave the way for the mercenary regimes of saigon, seoul and taipeh to take their seats within the great family of non-aligned countries.

Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Letter to All Governments and Peoples Friendly to Cambodian People and Other Peoples of Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, sent a letter on april 12, to all governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people and the peoples of indo-china. full text follows:

to all governments and peoples friendly to the cambodian people and the peoples of indo-china

i have the honour to submit to you,
-- first, the text of the cable dated april 12, 1970 addressed to the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and to the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam;
-- second, excerpts of dispatches of western news agencies concerning the extremely barbarous massacre by the fascist lon nol-sirik matak regime (phnom-penh) of more than 100 peaceful vietnamese (including elderly people, women, children and even babies), whose sole "fault" was to be vietnamese ...

this crime unprecedented in the history of my country and of my people, a history of nearly 2,000 years, can only be compared in its horror, its savage and inhuman atrocity, with the crimes of the defunct nazi regime of hitler.

the arch nazi criminals were hanged, be they ministers or marshals.

what the khmer people and i myself request of the governments and the peoples friendly to the peoples of indo-china is to condemn morally and unequivocally the nazi fascist regime of lon nol-sirik matak and, for the honour of civilized mankind, cease or avoid having diplomatic, political, cultural, economic and other relations with the so-called cambodian government (established at present in phnom-penh).

with high consideration

norodom sihanouk
legal head of state of cambodia

peking, april 12, 1970

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Cable to Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Apr. 13, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, sent a cable on april 12, to the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. full text follows:

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

(via hanoi)

in the name of the khmer people, the national united front of kampuchea and in my own name, i would like to ask you as well as the brotherly people of viet nam and the vietnamese residents in cambodia to accept our heartfelt and profound condolences on the occasion of your bereavement resulting from the extremely barbarous crime committed by armed mercenaries of the fascist lon not-sirik matak regime against the more than one hundred peaceful vietnamese, including elderly people, women, children and even babies. we, the khmer people resolutely condemn this unpardonable crime of the fascist phnom penh regime -- the base servant of bellicose u.s. imperialism -- which had already murdered more than 300 peaceful khmer people before the brutal and cowardly massacre in prasaut on april 10. the khmer people and the history of our country will no longer recognize lon not, sirik matak and their accomplices, collaborators, lackeys and other mercenaries as being khmers and men worthy of the name. their crimes make them the worst criminals in history and these crimes are no less heinous than those committed by the nazis of the defunct hitler regime. in less than a month nearly 500 peaceful men and women citizens of the khmer and vietnamese races in cambodia were killed by the bullets of the so-called pro-popular and pro-republican lon not-sirik matak government. however, this crime will not remain unpunished and it will only serve to further strengthen the friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity between our khmer and vietnamese peoples who will struggle shoulder to shoulder to overthrow the dictators and traitors in phnom penh and saigon. these dictators and traitors are a shame to our indo-china and before long they will not be able to serve the moribund cause of the u.s. aggressors and neo-colonialists any more.

with very high and fraternal consideration

norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia

peking, april 12, 1970

US

Unemployment Rises Steadily in United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1970)

u.s. imperialism in the grip of a grave economic crisis is launching a frenzied attack on the american working people. in the past few months, large numbers of workers have been thrown out of factories by the u.s. monopoly capitalist class and unemployment has risen steadily, according to washington reports.

obviously minimized u.s. official figures show that unemployment stood at 3,733,000 in march. the jobless rate rose from 3.5 per cent in last december to 4.4 per cent in march, the highest in five years.

the rapid increase in unemployment in the past few months reflects a graver economic crisis in the united states. the working people are more and more impoverished and the domestic market has dwindled as a result of runaway inflation and soaring prices. since last august, u.s. industrial production has dropped unremittingly for seven months in succession. goods have piled up and operation has been below capacity in many factories. to make up for production loss, the monopoly capitalist class has resorted to the criminal measures of massive dismissals of workers to maintain high profits. the "u.s. news and world report", mouthpiece of u.s. monopoly capital, disclosed recently that "the outlook for the rest of 1970, according to most economists, is for further increases in unemployment".

when he became president early last year, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon made the empty promise on "plentiful jobs". at the beginning of february this year, he had the effrontery to say that "we can attain the goal of plentiful jobs". but shortly afterwards, the boasting of the nixon administration was again exploded by facts in march. unemployment was reported to have risen by one million since nixon took office. this fully shows what kind of stuff is nixon's "plentiful jobs".

the life of jobless american workers is very miserable. they have to drift from place to place hunting for jobs, but most of the time they are left in the cold. they have to borrow money to support themselves and their families. mass unemployment has further sharpened the class contradictions in the united states which will certainly push the struggle of the broad masses of the working people against the monopoly capitalist groups to a new high.

USSR AND JAPAN

Soviet Revisionists, Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Political, Economic, Military Collusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1970)

the soviet revisionist renegade clique, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, has recently been in very good terms with the reactionary sato government of japan. it is steoing up its collusion with japanese militarism in political, economic, military and other fields, thus giving immense encouragement to japanese militarism to carry out frenzied expansion and aggression abroad.

recently, soviet revisionist chieftains have had frequent contacts with the chieftains of revived japanese militarism. on april 8, vice-chairman of the u.s.s.r. council of ministers novikov held talks with eisaku sato, head of the reactionary government of japan, and handed to him a letter from soviet revisionist chieftain n.v. podgorny. it was revealed that in this letter, podgorny talked about the "ever growing faith between the u.s.s.r. and japan". podgorny also shamelessly expressed the desire of soviet revisionism to conclude a peace treaty with japan. he added that the two countries can develop "friendly relations" even though no peace treaty is concluded. novikov conveyed to sato over and over again podgorny's words to the same effect and, following the direction of the soviet revisionist chieftain, servilely sought an audience with the japanese emperor and empress so as to curry favour with the japanese reactionaries. shojiro kawashima, vice-president of the japanese liberal democratic party who had just concluded a visit to the soviet union, declared in a statement in tokyo on april 7 that the "feeling" of the soviet revisionist renegade clique towards japan "is extraordinarily friendly of late". when kawashima conveyed sato's "hope to invite kosygin" to visit japan, the soviet revisionist side immediately expressed the hope that "prime minister sato may visit the soviet union". earlier, soviet revisionist chieftain kosygin wrote several letters to sato reiterating again and again the desire to "have good cooperation (with japan) in the political field". sato too stated on several occasions that "the friendly relations between japan and the soviet union in recent years have become much closer than before." he added that further efforts will be made to strengthen "japan-soviet relations".

the aim of the soviet revisionist renegade clique in stepping up its collusion with the japanese reactionaries is to encourage the japanese militarists to embark on the criminal road of aggression on and enslavement of the asian people and to incite them to gang up with the soviet revisionists to oppose china. when japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi held talks with soviet revisionist foreign minister gromyko in moscow last year, he probed into the soviet revisionist proposal on an "asian collective security system". he found out through the probing that the general trend of the soviet revisionist policy towards japan is to "unite with japan" to oppose socialist china. at the end of last year, the soviet revisionist renegade clique sent men specially to japan to peddle brezhnev's sinister proposal on an "asian collective security system", that is, to present the soviet counter-revolutionary scheme to the japanese reactionaries.

the military collusion between the soviet revisionist renegade clique and the japanese militarist forces has been strengthened rapidly. since the beginning of last year, the soviet revisionists and japanese reactionaries made frequent contacts directly concerned with military collaboration behind the facade of "economy and trade" and "scientific and technical exchanges". for instance, the soviet union and japan carried out jointly "high altitude meteorological surveys", and signed agreements on the "mutual use of artificial satellites in earth survey" and on the "mutual use of the soviet big new-type accelerator in novosibirsk". the soviet revisionists and the japanese reactionaries have also planned to exchange visits of delegations on "aviation control", on radar and on "industrial atomic reactor".

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has established relations of "exchange of information" with the japanese cabinet's investigation bureau, the japanese c.i.a. secret contacts and activities went on between moscow and tokyo frequently. a moscow correspondent of a japanese bourgeois paper has said that the aim of the soviet revisionists in exchanging information with japan is to try to find out through the japanese militarists "the future trend in china and the inclination of the southeast asian countries".

in order to rely on japan's economic and technical strength to build the bases of aggression in siberia and in the soviet far eastern area, the soviet revisionists greatly strengthened its economic "cooperation" with japanese monopoly capital in recent years. soviet revisionism imported complete sets of heavy industrial equipment from japan to build new factories in siberia. it also imported from japan seamless steel tubes, steel plates, trucks, bridges, bulldozers and other important materials as well as military supplies needed in war of aggression. according to a report of a united states news agency, the soviet union and japan signed an agreement on april 8 on the building of a new port in the soviet far east which was reached after prolonged negotiations.

following soviet revisionism's intensified arms expansion and war preparations, japanese exports to the soviet union rapidly increased. the total soviet-japanese import-export trade amounted to 20 million u.s. dollars in 1957 and went up to 645 million dollars in 1969, or an increase of more than 31 times. now, the amount of trade with japan ranks first among soviet trade with western countries. it is expected that japanese export to the soviet union will increase by a big margin in 1970. to facilitate the soviet import of more complete sets of equipment from japan, the japanese reactionaries have extended the terms of deferred payment from eight years to 13 or 15 years in response to the begging of the soviet revisionists.

the soviet revisionist collusion with the reactionary sato government is an extension of the soviet revisionist collusion with u.s. imperialism. according to japanese bourgeois paper reports, the exports to the soviet union of heavy equipment of automobile industries which the soviet revisionist chieftains had begged from the pro-american japanese monopoly capitalists were granted upon special approval by the u.s. state department. not long ago, the soviet revisionists asked for help from u.s. and japanese monopoly capital to set up a combine enterprise of petrol-chemical industries in siberia, and requested japan for export to the soviet union heavy polyvinyl equipment which will form the core

of the combine enterprise. it was reported that the u.s. and japanese monopoly capitalists concerned have made deals and are prepared to satisfy the soviet revisionist demand. according to a commentary of a japanese bourgeois paper, the submarine cable in the sea of japan linking nacetsu city, niigata prefecture of japan, with nakhodka of the soviet union was completed in april last year and is now operating. this cable, together with the trans-pacific submarine cable linking the united states and japan which was completed six years ago, has further strengthened the "ties" of moscow -- tokyo -- washington.

at present, the japanese monopoly capital groups are faced with the acute contradictions between growing industrial production capacity and difficulties in obtaining raw material supply as well as narrowness of export markets. the japanese reactionaries are eager to settle their problems of raw material supply in order to accelerate arms expansion and war preparations. while stepping up their expansion in southeast asia, they, seizing the opportunity that the soviet revisionist renegade clique was begging for help, are energetically penetrating into siberia and the soviet far eastern area so as to obtain a comparatively "stable" supply of raw material and export market in an attempt to change the past situation of relying too heavily on certain regions for raw material supply and of a shortage of supply. the japanese reactionaries have long cast their covetous eyes on the iron, coal, petroleum, natural gas and non-ferrous metal deposits in siberia. thanks to the traitorous "open door" policy of the soviet revisionists who throw the door of siberia wide open, the japanese reactionaries are beside themselves with joy. kogoro uemura, president of the federation of economic organizations who is chieftain of the pro-american japanese monopoly capitalist group, said: "japan is capable of developing and must develop siberia", because the problem of natural resources "may turn out to be an obstacle to economic growth of japan, and it is an urgent matter to settle this problem." shigeo nagano, a representative of the pro-american japanese monopoly capital group, spoke in glee: "1970 can be said to be an era of japan-soviet economic cooperation with the development of siberia as its core." japanese bourgeois opinion is energetically advocating a "march to siberia exclamation"

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend." the betrayal of the interests of the soviet people by the soviet revisionist renegade clique in stepping up its collusion with the japanese reactionaries, the asian gendarmes of u.s. imperialism, and the japanese militarists' intensified collusion with the soviet revisionists will definitely arouse strong opposition from the soviet people, the japanese people and the revolutionary peoples of all asian countries, thus putting them into bigger and more profound difficulties and accelerating their doom.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 23, 1970 No. 4641

****
* NATIONAL *
****

SELF-RELIANCE

Great Victory for the Guideline of "Independence, Self-Determination, and Regeneration Through One's Own Effort"

by

Chiang Hung (江 虹)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1970)

The following article stresses self-reliance in economic construction and criticizes the policy of relying on foreign aid which, though desirable, is only secondary in importance to full utilization of native labor potentials and material resources.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and firmly upholding the guideline of "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through one's own effort" and relying completely on the resources of our own country, the working class of our country have built a first class bridge across the Yangtze at Nanking, where imperialists declared it was impossible to build a bridge, thus creating a miracle in the history of bridge building in the world! It is a great victory that excites the hearts of people. Standing nobly in this eastern part of the world, the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking sings the praise majestically of the wisdom and greatness of the great leader Chairman Mao's guideline of "Independence, self-determination and regeneration through one's own effort," and declares the bankruptcy of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's foreigner's slave philosophy and doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace.

Our country was a colonial, semi-colonial country in the past, oppressed by imperialism, economically backward and industrially underdeveloped. After the liberation, the Chinese people have stood up and, through their hard work, have greatly changed the outward appearance of the motherland. However, generally speaking, industrial technology is still of a low level in many respects, there is little experience, and material conditions are still poor. Under such circumstances, on what basis should the guideline for the building of the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking be placed? Should it be regeneration through our own effort, or should it be reliance on foreign aid? It was a question which the Chinese working class had to answer with care.

Chairman Mao taught us: "On what basis must our guideline be placed? It should be placed on the basis of our own strength. That is called regeneration through one's own effort." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, we bridge building workers firmly and unwaveringly implemented the guideline of "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through one's own effort" in the building of the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking, winning a great victory as a result.

Regeneration Through One's Own Effort Is Possible by Bringing Man's Role Into Play

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man's social existence determines his way of thinking. The correct thought that represents the advanced class, once grasped by the masses, will become a material force for transforming society and the world."

Matter becomes spirit and spirit becomes matter. That is a truth of the great materialistic dialectics. The Marxist-Leninist viewpoint holds that the material factor is important, but that it is man, and not matter, that is the deciding factor. Machines have to be operated by man, and they can play their role only at the hands of man. Only when the active factor of man is brought into full play can the role of matter be brought into full play, and then it will be possible to work miracles on earth even though material conditions are poor. Without man and without the working people, it will be idle to talk about development of production.

We wanted to build a world class Yangtze Bridge at Nanking by relying on our own effort. The key here lay in man and in man's ideological revolutionization. Accordingly, we vigorously brought proletarian politics to the fore during the bridge building, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, fully mobilized man's active factor, set mechanization in motion with man's ideological revolutionization, and so worked one miracle after another in the history of bridge building. The two giant towers at the ends of the bridge, each 24-story high, would have taken at least ten months to build according to normal building speed. But the Chinese workers, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and determined to do heroic deeds, built them in only 27 days. Such a miracle was possible not through a highly developed industry, but through man's ideological revolutionization.

It should be admitted that the economic backwardness and industrial underdevelopment of a country will bring certain difficulties to economic construction by self-reliance. But we must realize from Chairman Mao's teachings that it is impossible to have everything one's own way in making revolution and carrying out construction, and that even when we are industrially developed in the future, we may still meet with many difficulties and shall have to advance by ceaselessly overcoming the difficulties. In dealing with difficulties we should see the difficult side of them, that is, the negative factor, but at the same time also the favorable side, that is, the positive factor. Instead of being awed by difficulties and evading problems, we should attach the utmost importance to the role of man, make the best use of collective strength and wisdom, and overcome the negative factors with the positive factors and beat the difficulties.

For example, at the crucial moment when steel girders were to be put in place, social imperialism suddenly tore up the agreement for the supply of the steel girders in a despicable attempt to sabotage the building of the bridge. At that time we were not yet able to produce that kind of steel girder by ourselves. The attempt of the revisionists to throttle us was a negative factor. On the other hand, however, their perfidious and shameful act gave a boost to the fearless revolutionary spirit of the Chinese working class of daring to think, to speak out and to act. They decided to make the steel girder themselves and win glory for the socialist motherland. The workers of Anshan Steel Works regarded the making of the special steel products for the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking as an anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist struggle. Without the necessary technical data and experience, they experimented repeatedly, finally succeeding in fulfilling the task of trial producing the steel products in a short time, meeting the needs of steel products for the bridge.

It is really a contradiction for an economically backward country to build up a powerful industry and agriculture at high speed. Two attitudes may be taken in dealing with this contradiction: One is to wring one's hands in the face of the backward situation, lamenting about one's poverty but never trying to alter the situation of "poverty." The other is to fight hard to change the backward aspect with one's two hands, and persevere in the effort although the change so wrought may seem very small at the moment.

We builders of the big bridge firmly insisted on taking the latter course. We agreed that the economic backwardness and industrial underdevelopment of a country is unfavorable to the development of the country, but that this unfavorable factor can be changed only by means of hard work. Without hard work and attempts to change the aspect, the label of backwardness can never be taken down.

Thanks to our perseverance in working hard, we finally won victory under difficult circumstances. We have caught up with the most advanced countries in the world not only in bridge building, but also in many other aspects, and accomplished what our forefathers had never attempted. An outstanding example is the 22-arch approach-bridge to the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking.

Such an approach-bridge is low-cost and material-saving, but capable of bearing heavy loads and beautiful to look at. It is a great pioneering feat in the history of bridge building.

Advance Is Possible by Persevering in Revolutionary Practice

Our economic backwardness and industrial underdevelopment in the past brought with it a low level of science and technology and lack of experience in construction. When plans were made for the building of the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking, the most crucial problem was a correct working plan for the underwater foundations. At the time we had no hydrographical and geological data, and so were unable to make such a plan.

Liu Shao-ch'i's agents and some of those who disagreed with the guideline of regeneration through one's own efforts called a so-called technical cooperation conference, at which they displayed nearly one hundred plans and drawings of all kinds, all copied from foreign books. From their point of view, since China had no experience in building a bridge of this size, it would be better to follow a road well trodden by other people.

Our bridge building workers and revolutionary technicians resolutely opposed this and resolutely and unwaveringly followed the road of "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through one's own effort." Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice, know, practice again, know again," enabled us to understand that the objective world could be known, that paths were made by men, and that advanced experience was gained by men through practice. Foreign bridges were built by foreigners after they had known and mastered the objective laws through practice. Through the practice of Chinese bridge building workers and their knowledge and mastery of objective laws, they could of course build a Yangtze bridge at Nanking.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and giving full play to man's subjective initiative, we fought hard day and night on the turbulent Yangtze, earnestly observing facts, carefully collecting data, and trying to find the laws that would enable us to conquer the river. Through ceaseless practice, data were gradually accumulated, hydrographical and geological mysteries were revealed one after another, and objective laws were gradually understood and mastered. At last we were able to produce the blueprints for the underwater foundations of a large modern bridge, the first to be designed and produced by ourselves.

In the course of practice, we met with many setbacks. However, we always carried on perseveringly, practicing, knowing, practicing again and knowing again till victory. We realized that if, having met with some setbacks and failures, we lost confidence in ourselves and believed ourselves incapable, then we should never be able to have correct thinking and experience, our science and technology would never rise to a higher level, and our country would never become prosperous and strong. By persevering in practice, we added to our knowledge and experience and proceeded from necessity to freedom, making our contribution toward the building of our socialist motherland.

When we first began to trial produce pre-stressed beams, a large-size product of steel reinforced concrete required in large quantities for the surface of the bridge, we failed many times because we had no experience. Some of those who disagreed with the guideline of "regeneration through one's own effort" suggested that we lower the quality requirements and change the type of beam. However, we bridge-building workers were not discouraged, but firmly believed that correct ideas could surely be had from practice. After carrying out dozens of projects and several thousand experiments, we had some successes and failures. We compared the experience of our successes and failures and finally grasped the law of production of pre-stressed beams. We were able not only to produce such beams in large quantities, but also to create the world advanced level of the production of pre-stressed beams.

Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through one's own effort" is built on the scientific, practical basis of combining the revolutionary spirit with the practical spirit. Chairman Mao teaches us to start from objective, true facts, make concrete analyses of concrete things, study and know the law of development of objective things, and closely combine subjectivity with objectivity, revolutionary manner with the practical spirit, matter-of-fact-ness with far-sightedness and astuteness, and objective laws with subjective initiative, so that they served as the basis of and guide to our actions.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we bridge-building workers worked with extraordinary fervor and practicality in building the bridge, attached importance to both the revolutionary spirit and objective reality, made our thoughts and actions conform to the laws of the objective conditions, and so did our work successfully.

With regard to scientific practice, we likewise sought truth through facts. We highly valued our own practical experience, but also stressed learning from the advanced experience of foreign countries. We analytically and critically studied the strong points of all countries and nations, and through study enabled ourselves to make discoveries, creation and progress. The deep-water electric-welding and many other advanced experiences created by us builders of the Yangtze Bridge at Nanking, were a result of our study of foreign experience and development of such experience.

Greater, Quicker, Better and More Economical Results Are Possible by Utilizing the Material Resources of Our Own Country

Since our foundations were weak and material conditions were poor, we sometimes met with problems of material supplies in building the bridge. In dealing with these problems there was also a struggle between the two ways of thinking and two lines. On one side there was turning to foreign countries and begging for supplies. On the other there was regeneration through one's effort and utilization of locally available materials.

Materials used in the building of the bridge might be broadly divided into two parts: One was scientific and technical equipment and the other included material supplies used in the construction. If the scientific and technical equipment was poor, we could give full play to man's subjective initiative and work great miracles with poor technical equipment.

Man's historical experience shows that all higher matter was created by man through his labor from lower matter at the beginning, and that all higher, sophisticated and advanced technical equipment was also created and developed by man through his labor from ordinary equipment at first. Otherwise, if man could produce ordinary technical equipment only by using higher, sophisticated and advanced equipment, then social production would not be able to develop and advance, and mankind would not have been what it is today.

Shortages of material supplies used in construction can also be overcome. Different countries, being in different geographical circumstances, possess different material resources. We may be short of something but may have abundant supplies of others. By taking into consideration our own concrete circumstances and special characteristics, relying on and utilizing our own resources, and following our own road, we can successfully develop our own industry.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to deal with everything dialectically, we bridge building workers correctly dealt with the difficulty caused by shortages of certain supplies in building the bridge, fully relied on and utilized our own resources, and opened our own unique road of bridge-building.

Full utilization of our own material supplies does not mean their simple substitution for certain foreign products or lowering of quality requirements. It means creative utilization so that our own material supplies may serve our own country better.

For example, when work on the underwater foundations was carried out, it was necessary to send divers deep to the bottom of the river to work. According to foreign data, a diver using ordinary equipment could go down only about 30 to 40 meters, and beyond the "danger line," man would be crushed to pulp. At that time, we could carry out underwater operations mainly with some ordinary equipment only. Special equipment had to be imported from foreign countries at great cost--each time divers went down to the bottom of the river, the cost would be 10,000 yuan.

In the face of this practical problem, we bridge-building workers, developing a high degree of revolutionary activism and creativeness made an analysis and study of the existing ordinary equipment and carried out creative innovations together with the revolutionary technicians on the basis of many years of diving experience. As a result, we produced some unique diving equipment of our own. Working with this equipment, we were able to go deep underwater at small cost, opening a road to deep diving for our country that would produce greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Ideologically, a very important condition for full utilization of our own resources is belief in the resources of our own country and fervent love for her, instead of looking to foreign countries and thinking that everything foreign must be good. If we do not believe in our own country and blindly worship foreign countries, it will be impossible to fully utilize our own resources.

Persevere in the Guideline of Independence, Self-Determination and Regeneration Through One's Own Effort, and Build Socialism With Greater, Quicker, Better and More Economical Results

By implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Independence, self-determination and regeneration through one's own effort" and criticizing the foreigner's slave mentality of "relying on foreign countries for everything," worshipping foreign countries and begging for foreign aid cherished by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, we bridge-building workers, refusing to employ foreigners or use foreign equipment but giving full play to man's subjective initiative and relying on our own creative power and efforts, have overcome a series of difficulties in our way of advance and built at high speed and successfully a world class Yangtze Bridge at Nanking.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his report at the 9th Congress of the Party: "Guided by Chairman Mao's correct line, and in circumstances where the enemies inside and outside the country were overwhelmingly powerful and the situation was extremely complex, our Party, leading the Chinese proletariat and the broad popular masses and firmly upholding the guideline of independence, self-determination and regeneration through one's own effort and proletarian internationalism, fought heroically and at great cost in lives, to enable the Party to develop from a communist group with only several dozen members at the beginning into the great, glorious, correct Party that led the powerful People's Republic of China today."

The great victory won by our Party in leading our revolution and economic construction in the past 48 years has been a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his guideline of "Independence, self-determination and regeneration through one's own effort."

Of course, by stressing that the revolutionary people of a country can win victory in revolution and construction only by firmly upholding the guideline of "Independence, self-determination and regeneration through one's own effort," we do not mean that we may dispense with international aid. Chairman Mao criticized and refuted not long ago the erroneous idea that "victory can be won even without international aid," saying, "In an age when imperialism still exists, it will be impossible for a true people's revolution in any country to win its own victory without various forms of aid from international revolutionary forces. Even if such a victory is won, it will be impossible to consolidate it." True Marxist-Leninists do not oppose international aid, but firmly uphold the principles of Marxism-Leninism with regard to such aid.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "We are for regeneration through our own efforts. We hope for foreign aid,but cannot rely on it. We rely on our own efforts and on the creative power of the whole Army and the people." Marxist-Leninists hold that external factors are conditions for change, that internal factors are the basis of change, and that external factors act through internal factors. Therefore, Marxist-Leninists do not place their own internal strength on a par with outside aid, but rely on their own internal strength while regarding outside aid as only a supplementary force which can have effect only through the internal strength.

The experience of our revolution and construction, the experience of international opposition to imperialism and revisionism and facts of aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism show from both positive and negative angles that a country can win victory in revolution and construction only by firmly upholding the guideline of "Independence, self-determination and regeneration through one's own effort instead of relying on outside aid, and that otherwise it will not only not be able to gain independence and liberation, but may inevitably become an imperialist and modern revisionist colony.

In our socialist society under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the danger of capitalist restoration, and the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism and modern revisionism. We the working class, together with the people of the whole country, must resolutely respond to the call of the Party at its 9th Congress, continue to make revolution and advance, firmly uphold "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through one's own effort," struggle hard amid hardship, go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results, promote a new high tide of revolution and production with practical actions of "grasping revolution, stimulating production, and promoting work and war-preparedness," and carry through to the end the socialist revolution in our country as well as the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism, and the reactionaries.

* * *

INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

US Imperialism Is Doomed To Defeat and the Peoples of Indochina Are Destined To Win!

by

Meng Ch'ung (猛冲) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 9, 1970)

(NCNA) After suffering bad defeats in the battlefields of Vietnam and Laos, US imperialism recently instigated the rightists in Cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against the head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk in an attempt to turn Cambodia into its colony. This vicious act fully exposed US imperialism's inimical attitude toward the people of Cambodia.

During the past few years US imperialism fell into an awkward dilemma after being hit by the iron fists of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos. Recently it again openly fostered Cambodian rightists to serve its designs for the expansion of the war of aggression. A short time ago Nixon, chieftain of US imperialism, still spoke "benevolently" saying that the United States wanted to "help Asia" to promote "peace" in the 1970's and that "the peace we can obtain will be much smaller if there is no peace in Asia (Nixon's "Foreign Policy Report" to the US Congress).

While Nixon's tune of "peace" was still ringing in our ears, the gun fire of US imperialism's expansion of war of aggression was again heard. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out incisively long ago: "Although imperialist governments may engage in counter-revolutionary causes everyday, they will speak officially only about justice and morality. They never tell the truth." Nixon has been frantically stepping up his policy of war and aggression against the countries in Indochina and Asia since he took office. But to satisfy the need for aggression Nixon has been repeatedly playing tricks with a great deal of words about "peace." In reality the party that undermines peace in Asia is none other than US imperialism.

Take Cambodia as an example, let us examine what the so-called "peace" "granted" to Cambodia by US imperialism during the past decade or so is. It is aggression and subversion on top of aggression and subversion. There was a plot in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, to stage a coup and assassinate Prince Sihanouk at the end of 1958 engineered by Wu Chung-hsiao (吴重孝), a CIA agent, in collusion with Cambodian traitor Sang-sa-li. There was the case of the "secretary" of the head of the US "Military Aid Advisory Group" in Cambodia involved in espionage. There were the armed rebellions, bombings and plots against the life of Prince Sihanouk during the past decade or so. There was the continuous instigation of the Vietnamese and Thai puppets to violate the air space and territory of Cambodia. There was the recent instigation of the Cambodian rightists to stage the coup against the head of state Prince Sihanouk. Every single one of these

incidents demonstrates that "peace" from the mouth of US imperialism only spells disaster for the peoples of Indochina and the world. Nixon lies openly and calls aggression "peace."

Aggressive imperialism shouts "peace" because it wants to cover up the counter-revolutionary crimes it has committed as well as to hide the counter-revolutionary crimes it plans to commit. The coup d'etat against the head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk staged by Cambodian rightists instigated by US imperialism took place under the smokescreen of "peace." This is one of the important steps in the US imperialist plot to expand the war of aggression in Indochina. The United States wishfully thinks that it can succeed in organizing a so-called "Bangkok-Phnom Penh-Saigon-Vientiane Axis" to push forward as it pleases the counter-revolutionary cause of "using Asians to fight Asians" as long as it can muster a black rightist group capable of pushing forward the "Nixon Doctrine." But the United States is wrong.

"Tensions created by the United States are contrary to the wishes of the American people; they serve to mobilize the people of the world to rise up to oppose US aggression." The towering crimes committed by US imperialism in Cambodia met with the strong condemnation of the people of Cambodia, the people of Indochina, and the people of the whole world. An upsurge of the people's struggle against the US-Cambodian reactionaries is forming in Cambodia. The flames of the Indochinese peoples' anti-US patriotic struggle are burning in Indochina. US imperialism is encircled by the peoples of Indochina. Faced with the dilemma of the Cambodia rightist clique and the Cambodian people's resistance, Nixon was forced by this revolutionary situation to lament the fact that the Cambodian political situation was "unsteady" and the future was "unpredictable."

The Indochinese people who have been suffering greatly from US imperialist aggression and enslavement during the past several decades profoundly realize that US imperialism is the basic source of all aggressions, interventions and subversions in the Indochina area and it is the common arch enemy of the Indochinese people. The Indochinese people, who have developed a deep combatant friendship during the struggle against the French colonialists, will further enhance its glorious revolutionary combatant tradition and unite themselves more closely in the struggle against the most vicious enemy, US imperialism, and its lackeys to shatter all the designs of the enemy and carry out this great struggle till the end. Victory belongs to the heroic Indochinese people!

* * *

COMMENT ON JAPAN

Japanese Militarist "Gunboat Policy" Is Finished

by

Hung Hai-wen (洪海文) of a certain PLA Naval unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 11, 1970)

Japanese reactionaries collude closely with US imperialism in an attempt to push forward the "gunboat policy," step up aggression and expansion at sea and seize the position of an overlord along the Asian coast of the Pacific.

Japanese reactionary military and political chieftains as well as reactionary politicians have been making a series of clamors about aggression and expansion since last year, saying that Japan had entered the "New Pacific Era," the 1970's is the decade for Japan to "develop Asia," and Japan must "reaffirm her national purpose lost during the Second World War." They also clamored that in the expansion of arms and preparation for war, Japan must "strengthen its navy" in particular, establish "superiority at sea" in the Pacific and "play a military role overseas." The Japan-US joint communique even openly declared that Taiwan was "an extremely important factor in Japan's security," Korea was "indispensable to Japan's security" and Japan must play a "role" in Indochina, etc. All these fully exposed the Japanese militarist ambition to enslave the peoples in Asia again.

The "gunboat policy" has always been a method employed by imperialist pirates for aggression and expansion. Japanese militarists, old hands at this, used to use their navy to engage in frantic aggression against China and other countries in Asia. Now the Japanese reactionaries are again doing what their predecessors did. Japanese reactionaries think as long as they "strengthen" their navy it will be possible for them to engage in aggression and expansion abroad as they like and become the overlord at sea. Japanese reactionaries constantly clamor that the sea between the Japanese Islands and the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "life-line" and that they want to send a fleet to "defend" this "life-line"! This is but an excuse employed by the Japanese reactionaries to engage in aggression and expansion abroad. Not only so, organs of the Japanese monopolist capitalists even openly clamored that the Japanese Navy should put on the cloak of "International Naval Police" and station itself in the area of Malaya. Look how arrogant the Japanese reactionaries are!

The Sato reactionary administration is adopting various measures in order to establish a navy capable of engaging in aggression overseas. Direct military budget for the 1970 Japanese fiscal year reached ¥569,500,000,000, an increase of 17.7 percent over that of the previous year. Military contracts for 1970 included 30 naval vessels and 110 aircraft; and ¥12,000,000,000 were appropriated for the purchase of Hawk

guided missiles. In its fourth arms expansion plan the Japanese reactionary government prepares to build 20,000-ton class naval vessels, increase the total tonnage of naval vessels and equip surface-to-surface missiles on its naval vessels. It also prepares to establish new naval bases in Okinawa, build aircraft carriers, guided missile cruisers, and nuclear submarines, etc. which can be used for attack so as to possess enough "deterrent force at sea" to call itself an overlord in the Pacific area. In one word, the Japanese militarists consider the expansion of naval power as an important aspect of their overall reversion to militarism so as to step up their aggression and expansion abroad.

Both US imperialism and social imperialism are using their fleets to engage in frantic aggression and expansion in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Now the Japanese militarists are again treading the old path of old militarism in an attempt to act as an overlord in the Pacific area and restore the dream of "Greater Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity." The Japanese Navy has staged 16 naval exercises since 1954 and since 1957 the Japanese reactionary government has been incessantly sending its Navy to show off its strength to the Asian people under the banner of "goodwill tours" in preparation for naval aggressions.

In September and October last year the Sato government even sent a "convoy fleet" of four destroyers to New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, "Malaysia," Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, etc. This fleet even sneaked into our sacred territory of Taiwan on October 27 last year. Most of the countries it visited were places against which Japan engaged in aggression during the Second World War and are also places in which the present Japanese reactionaries are engaging in expansion and infiltration. Such provocations by the Japanese militarists against the peoples of Asian countries along the Pacific coast cannot but arouse the indignant opposition and stern vigilance of the peoples of the Asian countries along the Pacific coast.

During the past few years Japanese reactionaries stepped up their aggressive activities against Southeast Asia by raising the banner of "aid" and "cooperation." Under the cloak of safeguarding "navigational security," the Sato government sent large numbers of personnel to the Strait of Malacca located between Indonesia and Malaya to engage in extensive "investigation." Under the smokescreen of "war reparation" and "technological aid," the Japanese reactionaries also built a modern north-to-south strategic highway and vehicular ferries in the Philippines in coordination with the US imperialist plan of building an "Asian Highway." This is a component part of the collusion between the US and Japanese reactionaries for the purpose of plotting military aggression against China, Korea, Vietnam and other Asian countries.

The so-called "development of the ocean" and "submarine investigation" presently engaged by the Sato government not only are for the looting of resources from the sea,but also have obvious military purposes. The Japanese "Defense Agency" admitted that Japan wanted to make "oceanographic

research" "a component part of the naval defense force and plan to use information obtained from oceanographic research in 'oceanic anti-submarine forewarning.'" This is one of the significant reasons why the Sato government and the large Japanese monopolistic financial groups appropriated large amounts of money during recent years to establish special organizations to engage in "development of the ocean."

The Japanese militarists are now making use of all the propaganda media to call back the soul of the old "Imperial Navy" in order to step up their aggression and expansion. The Japanese reactionaries used large amounts of capital and manpower to produce large numbers of reactionary motion pictures to extol the "power" of the "Imperialist Navy" so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the purpose of aggression and expansion abroad.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "It will not be long before all the aggressors and their lackeys in the world are buried. There is no way for them to escape."

Today's Asia is no longer the Asia before the Second World War. Great socialist China is standing in the East as a giant. The angry storm of anti-US patriotic struggle of the Japanese people is surging up. The flame of national liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia is burning everywhere. The days when imperialist pirates could do as they please in Asia are gone forever. US imperialism which is frantically engaged in aggression in Asia is encircled by the peoples of Asia. The Japanese militarists' attempt to push forward the "gunboat policy" which has gone bankrupt long ago and step up their collusion with US imperialism to engage in aggressive adventures along the Asian coast of the Pacific can only end up in "lifting a piece of rock to smash his own foot" and meet the eventual fate of destruction.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Apr. 14, 1970)

a vigorous and thriving revolutionary atmosphere, full of unity and militancy, prevails over the vast expanse of the grasslands in the silinghol league, inner mongolia.

masters of grasslands

inspired by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and enlightened by mao tsetung thought, the thousands of poor herdsmen are building a socialist new grassland as masters of their homeland. after the ninth party congress, the people of the different nationalities in inner mongolia broadened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

chienkechienten, a poor herdsman in his fifties of the paiyinwula brigade on abaga grasslands, works regularly for the collective despite his crippled left leg. he is unable to ride a horse, so he herds the cattle under his charge from a cart instead. he is a conscientious herdsman and, in 13 years, has not lost a single head of the some 400 cattle he pastured.

in 1968, the production team bought five fine breeding bulls for improving its herds and assigned chienkechienten to graze them. it was no easy job. he found this breed difficult to feed, and realized that any carelessness on his part would have serious consequences. when his wife discovered that he was afraid of difficulty, she read him chairman mao's great teaching: "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." the poor herdsman at once saw that he was erroneous in preferring light jobs to heavy ones. he said: "i will do as chairman mao teaches." every day he is up very early grazing the cattle and returns very late. when other groups have returned home for the night, he is still to be seen out on the grazing grounds. under his meticulous care the bulls have grown strong and two-thirds of the production team's herds are now of improved breed.

influenced by chienkechienten, other herdsmen study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way more consciously. in february this year, the paiyintala grazing grounds were hit by exceptional snowstorms, putting the livestocks, numbering tens of thousands, in danger, reciting chairman mao's teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield", the herdsmen bravely battled the snowstorms to save the cattle and sheep. the grazing grounds were covered by snow one foot deep, so they uncovered the grass with shovels and their hands. but there was still not enough grass to feed the animals. when they saw this, the herdsmen took the weakly ones into their yurts and fed them on millet and milk they had kept for themselves. they said: "we would rather suffer ourselves than lose any property of the collective." in this way, the herdsmen conquered the snowstorms and protected the herds and flocks.

serve the people whole-heartedly

chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses" encourages the revolutionary cadres of the different nationalities in inner mongolia. they regularly take part in collective productive labour and serve the people heart and soul.

patu of mongolian nationality, the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the paiyinkangkai brigade of the paoketawula people's commune, has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought for seven years running. he retains the fine qualities of the working people. he always goes wherever the difficulties are greatest and takes on the dirtiest and heaviest jobs. no matter how busy he is, he never misses a chance of taking part in collective productive labour.

at work, patu always plays an exemplary role. every time he goes out to find out how the livestock breeding team is getting on, he joins the herdsmen in feeding the sheep, collecting manure and building folds and sheds. on one occasion they were making sun-dried mud bricks. the others made two at a time, but patu, remembering that he was a cadre and should set an example, introduced a mould which could make five at a time, turning out 1,200 mud bricks a day and creating an all-time record.

patu is much concerned with the well-being of the masses. he makes it his business to find out the immediate interests of the masses. he bought a set of barber's equipment with his own savings and goes around giving people haircuts. moreover, he uses his spare time repairing the production teams' wheelbarrows, spades and picks. he often repairs and varnishes doors and windows for the herdsmen, and they say, "patu relies on us in his work, thinks of us and is of one heart with us."

under patu's leadership, the herdsmen are united as one and exert themselves to the utmost in production. for years they have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, undertaking large-scale construction on the grasslands and improving the livestock. last year, they planted 6.6 hectares of vegetables, producing enough to supply their needs, and grew more than five tons of high quality fodder. half of the sheep are now of improved breed and the brigade sells large quantities of fine wool to the state, so making a contribution to socialist construction.

a red propagandist

the poor herdsmen on yinokuole grasslands conscientiously study and enthusiastically propagate mao tsetung thought. aoernszula, whose family had been slaves for generations, is outstanding in this respect.

whenever a new instruction from chairman mao is broadcast, aoernszula writes it down and passes it on to everyone she meets. during the ninth party congress last april, she was filled with excitement when she heard over the radio chairman mao's new instructions and the political report made to the congress by vice-chairman lin. she immediately organized propaganda teams to go to the yurts to let everybody know about them. wherever instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee were taken, the revolutionary masses there closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan, and both the revolution and production surged ahead.

last june, two days' cold rain brought low temperatures to the grasslands. this sudden change in weather endangered the lives of a number of the weakly sheep. aoernszula moved out of her yurt and put 20 sheep inside to shelter them. she kept a fire going in the yurt to keep them warm. moved by her action, other members of the livestock breeding team did the same, and so all the animals were protected.

she always puts chairman mao's great teaching of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" into practice. she not only tends her flock with loving care, but also enthusiastically helps other production teams to herd the animals well. during a blizzard one day last winter, some sheep strayed from a flock and got lost in the storm. the very night she at once mounted a horse and searched the grassland for them. she spent the night rounding them up and when she found they belonged to another production team, she drove them there in spite of her fatigue. the people praised her, saying: "aoernszula is a red propagandist and is also a person utterly devoted to the public interest exclamation"

army and people are united as one

the people of all nationalities in the silinghot league and the men of the people's liberation army stationed there have taken to heart chairman mao's great teachings "support the army and cherish the people", "supporting the government and cherishing the people" and "if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?". they have set many examples of armymen-civilian unity in common endeavours.

the poor herdsmen on the grasslands treat the p.l.a. men as their beloved kinsmen. once, a poor herdsman named tamujungchiamu and his family of four rode camels for two days to visit a p.l.a. barracks. he asked after the armymen's health and well-being and said: "whenever i've a meal, i always remember that it is our great leader chairman mao and the beloved people's liberation army who saved us from the abyss of misery. our hearts beat as one with the p.l.a. men."

saipayaerh, an old herdsman in his sixties, lives on the west uchumu grassland. he was paralytic for over ten years. hsu ching-hai, a medical assistant of a p.l.a. unit, braved all weathers to visit him regularly to give him acupuncture treatment. hsu ching-hai followed chairman mao's teaching that a communist should be "more concerned about others than about himself." he practised acupuncture on himself so that he might treat his patient better. under his care saipayaerh soon recovered the use of his limbs. the old herdsman was moved to tears. he shouted over and over again: "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation"

one day, some people sent apples to the p.l.a. men manning the frontier defences. the fighters insisted on giving the apples to the poor herdsmen. beating drums and gongs, they took them with letters of greeting to a hospital to give them to the poor herdsman patients. one herdsman shook the fighters by the hand, saying: "by your gift you show us how you cherish the people."

at present, in response to chairman mao's great call: "unite to win still greater victories", the armymen and the

masses in the silinghot league of the inner mongolian autonomous region are exerting themselves to the utmost to build up the grasslands and to defend the frontiers of our motherland with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and vigilance.

AGRICULTURE

An Agricultural Scientific Experimental Station Run by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 14, 1970)

following chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the workers at an agricultural scientific experimental station run by the poor and lower-middle peasants of an east china brigade carried out scientific research energetically. they have transformed low-yield rice fields into farmland producing stable and high yields of rice and other crops.

last year, the per-hectare grain output in the chienchin brigade, kuanyun county, kiangsu province, was nearly 6.75 tons. the brigade made new contributions to the country by delivering as tax and selling to the state grain amounting to 650 kilogrammes for each able-bodied worker.

before liberation, under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang and the cruel exploitation of the landlord class, grain output in this area had never reached 750 kilogrammes per hectare. the poor and lower-middle peasants lived in extreme poverty. after liberation, they were emancipated politically and economically. they were eager to increase agricultural production rapidly, so as to support the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction and also the world revolution. but their desire to produce more grain for the state was thwarted because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed in agriculture by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

inspired by the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by our great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants dared to think and to act in dauntless revolutionary spirit. they drew up a plan to replace all the low-yielding seed strains with high-yielding improved seed so as to increase grain output for the revolution. in 1959, they set up an agricultural scientific experimental station.

as they started to make preparation for the station, a handful of class enemies came out to sabotage their efforts, who did all they could to stop this new venture by mocking the poor and lower-middle peasants' aspirations to engage in scientific research. the poor and lower-middle peasants replied to their slanders by saying: "there is nothing wrong with us following chairman mao's teaching. we are unshakable in our determination to run an agricultural scientific experimental station exclamation"

in running the station, the poor and lower-middle peasants developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they put up the buildings themselves and devised their own methods for making equipment. the experimental

station staff take part in farm work while carrying out scientific experiments.

in the past, the grain seed used in the brigade was of miscellaneous strains, most of which were low-yielding. on the suggestion of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the experimental station took seed improvement as its major task. the research workers selected and bred a lot of fine seed strains and gradually introduced them throughout the brigade.

they then did successful experiments on the rational close planting of wheat and maize and popularized this throughout the brigade. this has resulted in a two- or three-fold increase in the per-hectare output of these two crops.

a high-yielding soyabean was grown in the county and was much appreciated locally. but ten to thirty per cent of the crop often went to waste in the fields owing to pod explosion long before harvesting. following chairman mao's teaching: "if you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself", they observed the standing crop at noon, a time when the pods were most apt to split open under the scorching sun. they eventually found out that although all the soyabeans were the same size, they were of different kinds, which ripened at different times. it was the earlier-ripening variety which exploded before harvesting. the next year, they planted different kinds of soyabean on different fields and compared them. as a result, they not only solved the problem of pod explosion, but also selected out the best strains.

insect pests and plant diseases are dangerous threats to agricultural production. the poor and lower-middle peasants working at the station braved scorching sun and rain to observe and record in the fields the habits of various insect pests and the cause of plant diseases, and worked out effective measures to prevent or control them.

since its establishment, the experimental station has introduced more than 220 seed strains of different crops from other parts of the country and studied them and experimented with them to adapt them to local conditions. in addition, they have bred 175,000 kilogrammes of improved seed and introduced these strains to thirty or more counties and municipalities in six provinces. this has resulted in a number of record harvests of sweet potato, wheat, soyabean, rice and cotton.

the station staff include experienced veteran peasants, revolutionary cadres and young people with education. they work at the station for two years or so and then are replaced by another group. to date, the station has provided the production teams with some 90 agricultural technicians. a network of centres has now been set up for the prompt popularization of agricultural science, new techniques and advanced experience.

IRRIGATION

East China People's Commune Irrigates All Its Farmland by Its Own Efforts

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 14, 1970)

following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "irrigation ... is the lifeblood of agriculture", the poor and lower-middle peasants of a people's commune in east china, have, through eleven years' hard work in water conservancy construction, put all of its 5,330 hectares of farmland under irrigation. this has ensured good harvests.

grain output for all of the wangchi people's commune in kuanyun county, kiangsu province, increased 45 per cent in 1969 compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and four times that of 1957, the year prior to the setting up of the commune. forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries also developed in a big way.

the commune was well-known as a poor area before liberation. agricultural production developed constantly and the lives of the poor and lower-middle peasants improved after liberation. but because of severe drought and waterlogging and poor water conservancy facilities, grain production could hardly meet its own needs for a time.

the movement for setting up people's communes launched in 1958 opened a broad road for transforming this backward condition. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the poor and lower-middle peasants dug ditches, built bridges and sluice gates and levelled the farmland. by early 1963, the commune had built a preliminary network of canals and ditches. they again displayed the spirit of continuing the revolution during the great proletarian cultural revolution and developed power-driven irrigation facilities and afforestation, and thus advanced towards the construction of a complete network of canals and ditches.

the commune has dug more than 630 big and small ditches and over 170 kilometres of irrigation canals. it has also built 760 big and small bridge-sluice gates, put up 25 kilometres of power transmission lines and constructed nine electric pumping stations. as a result, the commune now has a comprehensive water conservancy network which can effectively detain water and provide irrigation and drainage. this has turned two-thirds of the commune's farmland into land that gives stable and high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. in addition, the over 5,000 large and small plots of farmland in the commune have been levelled and turned into more than 1,000 big rectangular fields. this has facilitated mechanized farming as well as irrigation. besides, trees have been planted along the sides of all roads and paths.

when they first began water conservancy construction, some people felt that the state ought to give wangchi more support because it was too poor a place. reliance on themselves or on the state involves a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our

own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they said firmly: "armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, there is no difficulty we can't overcome exclamation" relying on the commune's own efforts, they operated salt fields, fish hatcheries, a forestry farm and other enterprises to raise income. at the same time, by practising strict economy in construction, they solved the problem of the lacking funds.

after the fan river dredging was completed, a project which could drain 2,330 hectares of farmland, the poor and lower-middle peasants suggested building a bridge-sluice gate to facilitate communications and transportation. a water conservancy engineer in the county estimated that an investment of 150,000 yuan as well as large quantities of cement and steel were needed. but two old poor peasants raised different opinion, say that they should follow chairman mao's teaching on building the country through diligence and frugality. they proposed using available materials in the locality for an arch bridge and their proposal was accepted. the poor and lower-middle peasants collected more than 5,000 tons of rock from unused dykes and from river banks. the commune sent some poor and lower-middle peasants to learn the bridge-building techniques. thus, they spent only 20,000 yuan on building a stone arch bridge 32 metres long, 4.5 metres wide and five metres nigh.

there was a sharp struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines on how to build the commune's electric pumping stations. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the handful of capitalist-roaders in the former county party committee did their utmost to oppose the principle of self-reliance. in setting up two electric pumping stations for the wangchi commune, they spent 60,000 yuan for each station and it took them one year's time to build. holding high the banner of "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants seized back power from the handful of capitalist-roaders. armed with mao tsetung thought, they relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as the theory that "the masses are backward", peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. determined to build electric pumping stations by their own efforts, they designed and did the construction themselves. within three years, they had built seven stations, each taking no longer than half a year and costing no more than 30,000 yuan. the advanced practice of the commune in water conservancy construction fully shows the wisdom and strength displayed by poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought in the fight to transform the poverty and backwardness of the countryside left over from old china.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CAMBODIA

Cambodian People's Struggle Surges Forward, Putting Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Clique in Tight Spot

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1970)

at present, the situation of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey the lon nol-sirik matak clique is excellent. in face of the powerful strength of the people, the lon nol-sirik matak coup d'etat clique has landed itself in a tight spot and revealed its nature as a paper tiger.

in instigating the cambodian rightist clique to launch the coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, u.s. imperialism has not only interfered outrageously in the internal affairs of cambodia, but also taken a serious step to enlarge its war of aggression in indo-china. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys who fancy themselves clever are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. their criminal activities have aroused a powerful anti-u.s. wave of wrath among the cambodian people and the people of the whole indo-china.

the day that the cambodian coup d'etat clique came into power with the support of the bayonet was precisely the day that it sank into a quagmire. the patriotic cambodian people of various strata responding to the call of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk rose in struggle in defiance of brute force and the waves of struggle against the coup d'etat clique have speedily spread to most cambodian provinces within a short time. taking the lead, the people of kompong cham province dealt a head-on blow at the coup d'etat clique. tens of thousands of demonstrating peasants indignantly wrecked several district governments. the demonstrators in kompong cham city also wrecked the provincial government and court of the coup d'etat authorities and burnt archives and documents. two reactionary "national assembly members" were beaten to death by the indignant masses with clubs. the demonstrators also attacked and killed the reactionary police commissioner hin nil, younger brother of lon nol. large-scale mass demonstrations in support of samdech norodom sihanouk and against the coup d'etat clique broke out successively in prey veng, takeo, kampot, kratie, kandal and some other provinces. the tide of mass demonstrations is particularly irresistible in the vast rural areas. the "defence ministry" of the coup d'etat clique has to admit that "unrest persists in most of cambodia's provinces". a western news agency also said that the cambodian people's struggle against the coup d'etat clique "like a flaming fuse is spreading to various areas of the country". even the local authorities in some provinces and a number of units of the armed forces opposed the coup d'etat clique.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique is especially terrified by the rapid development and growth of the cambodian patriotic forces in struggle and the heavy blows they repeatedly dealt to the coup d'etat clique. western news agencies and newspapers reported in alarm that the patriotic forces

"have begun guerrilla warfare" "in northern and central cambodian provinces east of the mekong river" and the whole of five border provinces are "under the de facto military control" of the patriotic forces. an a.f.p. report said that "an entire area" along the eastern frontier of cambodia "has passed into the hands" of the patriotic forces, "in certain sectors, only the main roads and a few military posts are still held by the government (coup d'etat clique), while in others there remains no government (coup d'etat clique) infrastructure". in svay rieng province, the coup d'etat clique recently sent troops to suppress the patriotic forces but met a fierce counter-attack from the patriotic forces and retreated helter-skelter from the eastern part of the province. the military spokesman of the coup d'etat clique admitted on april 9 that "all outposts had been abandoned along the border area known as the 'parrot's beak' 70 to 90 miles southeast of the capital". a western news agency report said that "half of the area" of svay rieng province came "under the control of" the patriotic forces "within three days" and the svay rieng city has been "in a state of siege".

the lon nol-sirik matak coup clique not only is encircled by the people at home but also becomes increasingly isolated abroad. apart from being hurriedly recognized by its master u.s. imperialism after the coup d'etat, only a few u.s. running dogs such as the puppet cliques in south viet nam and thailand and the indonesian fascist military regime acted as its trumpeters. despite the fact that the coup clique resorted rabidly to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics by alleging time and again it will continue to "uphold the policy of independence, peace, strict neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity" in a futile attempt to fool the world people, its actions have long ago exposed this monstrous lie. in fact, it has long ago plunged "into the american camp". while feverishly carrying out activities against the vietnamese people, this rightist clique falsely accused viet nam of "aggression" against cambodia in an attempt to stir up national sentiment, divert the attention of the cambodian people and world public opinion, cover up the u.s. imperialist crimes of aggression and create opinion for seeking "international intervention". of late, it openly asked the u.s.-manipulated united nations to dispatch an "observers group" to cambodia and even flagrantly clamoured that it is prepared to accept u.s. military "aid". its shameless actions have met with widespread condemnation by world opinion, putting it in an extremely awkward predicament internationally.

all reactionaries are paper tigers. in less than one month since the lon nol-sirik matak clique came to power, its paper-tiger nature has been fully exposed. it is scared out of its wits by the people's powerful resistance, trembling with fear all the time and has to put up a desperate struggle by relying on bayonets. even in phnom penh, the chieftains of this clique are sitting on pins and account on the protection of large numbers of tanks, armoured cars and troops. recently it successively sent troops to suppress the masses of the people and the patriotic forces in an attempt to put out the raging flames of the people's struggle. but the troops of the coup clique were badly mauled by the patriotic forces and suffered heavy casualties and the hospitals in phnom penh are crowded with wounded soldiers. being afraid that the people will hold demonstrations in phnom penh, this clique has deployed large numbers of troops to block all the roads, bridges and ferries to phnom penh, banned the gathering of more than three persons and imposed a curfew and so on. all this forcefully proves that it is not the lon nol-sirik matak

coup clique but the cambodian people who are really powerful. even some western news agencies and newspapers said that the lon nol-sirik matak coup clique has been bogged down in the ocean of people, it is "a regime built 'on sand'" and its future is "very gloomy".

under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the just struggle of the cambodian people for the defence of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy, national sovereignty and territorial integrity is surging forward and the situation is becoming more and more favourable to the cambodian people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. their just struggle has the solidarity and support of the vietnamese people, the laotian people and the peace-loving people of the whole world. no matter how desperately the lon nol-sirik matak clique may struggle, it cannot stem the advance of the cambodian people. victory surely belongs to the cambodian people who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China Council for Promotion of International Trade and Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade Sign Joint Statement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1970)

a joint statement of the china council for the promotion of international trade and the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and six other japanese trading organizations was signed here today.

present at the signing ceremony were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and li chiang, ting hsi-lin, wang hsiao-yi and other leading members of the departments concerned.

the joint statement was signed on the chinese side by liu hsi-wen, representative of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and on the japanese side by teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura and seven other persons, representatives of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and six other japanese trading organizations.

also present were representatives of friendly japanese firms who are now in peking.

after the signing ceremony, a reception was held to mark the event.

Joint Statement of China Council for Promotion of International Trade and Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade and Six Other Japanese Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1970)

following is the full text of the joint statement signed by the china council for the promotion of international trade and the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and six other japanese organizations for friendly trade:

delegates from the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and six other japanese organizations for friendly trade paid a goodwill visit to the people's republic of china in april 1970.

delegates of the china council for the promotion of international trade and the delegates from the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and the six other japanese organizations for friendly trade held friendly and cordial talks and arrived at complete agreement on the current situation, on the relations between china and japan and on the question of the future development of friendship and trade between the chinese and japanese people.

both sides unanimously hold that the present world situation is excellent. "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. the liberation struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations are surging forward and developing vigorously. on the other hand, u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, find themselves in a blind alley and are bogged down in grave, incurable political and economic crises.

both sides unanimously condemn the japan-u.s. "joint statement" sternly. they solemnly point out that on his visit to the u.s. last november eisaku sato pushed the military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to a new stage, turning the aggressive japan-u.s. "security treaty" into a new japan-u.s. military alliance which covers a wider range and poses even greater dangers. in an effort to extricate itself from its predicament, u.s. imperialism is pushing the so-called "new asia policy" of using asians to fight asians. it attaches still greater importance to the japanese reactionaries in order to employ them as gendarmes in asia and shock troops for opposing the asian peoples. on their part, the japanese reactionaries eagerly throw themselves to the arms of u.s. imperialism in a vain attempt to realize their old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

both sides unanimously point out that the "return of okinawa" preached in the japan-u.s. "joint statement" is a sheer fraud. nominally nixon promised to "return" the administrative right of okinawa to japan; in fact, eisaku sato, willing to tie japan to the war chariot of u.s. imperialism, promised to okinawanize the whole of japan into a military base of u.s. imperialism for aggression in asia. thus eisaku sato has sold out the sovereignty and national interests of japan, and duped the japanese people who justly demand the immediate, unconditional recovery of okinawa.

both sides point out unanimously that in the japan-u.s. "joint statement", eisaku sato went so far to include china's sacred territory taiwan province, korea and the three

countries of indo-china into japan's sphere of influence. this fully reveals japanese reactionaries' wild ambition to annex taiwan, swallow up korea and lay their fingers on the region of indo-china. stepping up their military collaboration, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are directing the spearhead of their attack against the peoples of china, korea, viet nam, laos and cambodia as well as other peoples in asia. this will but seriously threaten peace in asia and other parts of the world and bring great disasters to the japanese people.

both sides hold unanimously that as a result of the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the revival of japanese militarism is no longer a question of a so-called existing danger, but is, beyond all doubt, a matter of reality. the japanese reactionaries have openly embarked on the road of aggression against the asian people. the japanese side holds that opposition or non-opposition to the revival of japanese militarism is a cardinal issue concerning the destiny of the japanese nation. one's attitude towards the revival of japanese militarism is a question of fundamental stand of whether one sides with the japanese people or with the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, whether one opposes the u.s. and loves his country or is pro-u.s. and sells out his country, whether one upholds or opposes japan-china friendship, and whether one upholds peace or stands for wars of aggression. both sides stress that the chinese and japanese people and other people in asia should unite still more closely, persevere in their struggle, oppose japanese militarism, deal heavy blows at the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and thoroughly smash their new plots of aggression in asia.

both sides unanimously point out that the sato government's ambition of aggression on china's sacred territory taiwan province has become increasingly evident and frantic. the japanese reactionaries have always been tailing after u.s. imperialism in carrying out the plot to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". in recent years, japanese monopoly capital has frenziedly carried out activities of expansion and infiltration in taiwan. the japanese reactionaries and the chiang kai-shek clique have energetically been engaged in activities of so-called "goodwill and cooperation". eisaku sato now wildly clamours that taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan". it is obvious that the purpose of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is to perpetuate their occupation of taiwan and obstruct the chinese people from liberating their territory taiwan province. both sides sternly point out that taiwan province is an inseparable part of china's sacred territory. any plot to create "two chinas" or ambition to carry out aggression on taiwan will come to no avail. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan. the japanese people resolutely support this just stand of the chinese people.

both sides strongly condemn the sato government for redoubling its efforts to follow u.s. imperialism, collude with soviet revisionism and stubbornly push a policy of hostility towards china. both sides unanimously point out that the sato government is the most reactionary and most aggressive government in japan after the second world war. with regard to the relations between china and japan, no matter what deceptive tricks it plays it cannot deceive the people. everyone who desires for friendship between china and japan should wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it.

the japanese side highly praises the tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the chinese people's great leader

chairman mao. they joyfully note that they came to china for a visit during the first anniversary of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, which is of far-reaching significance in history. they have witnessed the amazing, tremendous achievements which, the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, have scored in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories". the japanese side holds that every victory won by the chinese people on their onward march constitutes a great encouragement to the japanese people, and that it will certainly fire them with added courage in their fight against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism, the reactionary japanese sato government and the miyamoto revisionist clique until final victory.

the chinese side warmly praises the japanese people for their tremendous anti-u.s. patriotic and just struggle. the japanese people's dauntless great struggle is also a powerful support for the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people as well as the other peoples of the world. following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will resolutely support the japanese people in their fight for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and firmly believe that final victory will surely belong to the great japanese people. the chinese side pays tribute to the friendly japanese trade circles who, together with the japanese people, have made positive efforts to fight against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and to promote friendship and trade relations between the peoples of china and japan, and wishes that they would further strengthen unity, make joint efforts to fight the enemy and win new victories.

both sides are firmly convinced that the chinese and japanese peoples' desire for friendship for generations to come reflects the general trend and popular feelings. nobody can stop this great tide in our era.

the two sides reaffirm that the "minutes of talks" signed in peking on march 19, 1968 is entirely correct and has given powerful impetus to the promotion of friendship and trade relations between china and japan and is welcomed and supported by the peoples of the two countries. both sides unanimously agree that in the future they will continue to carry forward the spirit of the "minutes of talks", uphold the three political principles regarding the relations between china and japan, the three principles on china-japan trade and the principle that politics and economy are inseparable and make concerted efforts to further develop friendship and trade relations between the two peoples of china and japan.

during the talks, the two sides also discussed and reached consensus of opinion on matters concerning the strengthening of mutual friendly contacts and the further promotion of friendly trade, and are determined to make positive efforts for this end.

representative of the china council for the promotion of international trade: liu hsi-wen;

representatives of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade: teiji hagiwara and rinji miyaishi,

representatives of the kansai head office of the japanese association . the promotion of international trade: ichizo kimura and yoshikiyo hyodo,

representative of the ishikawa branch of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade: yasuo nomura,

representative of the kyoto branch of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade: kunihiro toge,

representative of the kobe branch of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade: takao watari.

representative of the tokai headquarters of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade: tomio wakahara,

representative of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade of west japan: yoshio hirayama.

april 14, 1970, peking

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Intensified Soviet Revisionist Penetration into Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio strongly condemned the soviet revisionist renegade clique for stepping-up its penetration into malaya.

in a commentary on april 11 the radio said: the soviet revisionist social-imperialists in deep trouble both at home and abroad have tried to find a way-out in foreign expansion and aggression. their intensified penetration into malaya since the beginning of this year is a component part of this evil scheme. at the same time, they spared no efforts to peddle brezhnev's sinister "asian collective security system".

the commentary said: in mid-march, the indonesian fascist chieftain suharto came to malaya to make insidious moves and concluded a so-called "friendship treaty" with the rahman-razak clique. these two running-dogs of imperialism once again stressed in their talks that so-called "regional co-operation" should be strengthened so as to serve the imperialist policy of aggression in this region. they clamoured that they were "concerned" about the situation of indo-china.

just at that time, it said, the soviet revisionists' "embassy" in kuala lumpur distributed a large number of counter-revolutionary leaflets, among which were two long and disgusting articles, zealously preaching the setting-up of the "asian collective security system". the articles wantonly slandered the liberation struggle of the asian people, especially the vigorously developing revolutionary armed struggle of the asian peoples including the palestinian people. the articles talked a lot of rot, saying: "in view of the development of the recent situation in cambodia, laos, viet nam and the

middle east, the establishment of a collective security system is of certain important significance. the soviet union has expressed its readiness to consult and hold talks with asian countries to promote collective security in this region." openly singing in chorus with the two puppet cliques, the articles said that "united actions" must first be taken by the reactionaries of various countries "on the basis of reaching agreements among various countries or through international organizations in order to establish collective security".

the commentary noted: in distributing these counter-revolutionary leaflets and making these despicable moves at a time when the suharto clique and the rahman-razak clique further entered into a "holy alliance" of counter-revolution, soviet revisionist social-imperialism is, without any doubt, acting in close coordination with the recent u.s. imperialist plan of aggression in indo-china and the whole of southeast asia.

. referring to the economic expansion by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the commentary said: soviet revisionism has increasingly stepped up its penetration into malaya since the beginning of this year. its total exports to malaya in the first two months and more this year were more than doubled as compared with that of the whole of last year. soviet revisionism is ready to hold three so-called "industrial and trade exhibitions" in malaya from august to november this year. besides, it has decided to set up a permanent "trade information office" in the country for new sinister moves. at the same time, it is prepared to open a bank in kuala lumpur to intensify its plunder of the malayan people. planes of the soviet revisionist airline company will start flights to kuala lumpur this month. flights between moscow and singapore have long begun. all this is in the service of soviet revisionist expansion. with the intensification of its plunder, an average of 50 soviet ships called at and conducted activities in singapore every month in the past few years.

the commentary went on: soviet revisionism has also stepped up its penetration into malaya in the cultural field. following the activities of the soviet revisionists' "ballet troupe" in the country last january, it held a so-called "art exhibition" at the end of february and a "film week" in march in kuala lumpur.

the commentary said: militarily, it was reported that soviet naval ships will use the dockyards of the singapore navy with the consent of that puppet clique.

the commentary concluded: the brazen actions of the soviet revisionists have further revealed their ugly features and will certainly arouse the paramount indignation of the malayan people. the malayan people will certainly unite closely with the revolutionary people of the whole world and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction exclamation

vice-president kawawa of tanzania, he expressed deep condolences on the death of li shun-ching.

he said that the government and people of tanzania were deeply grieved at the death of li shun-ching because he died in tanzania and had devoted great efforts to making contributions to the tanzanian people. "we shall remember brother li shun-ching forever. we shall commemorate his death by further strengthening the friendship between tanzania and china," he stressed.

counsellor of the chinese embassy chou po-ping in his speech expressed deep grief at the unfortunate death of li shun-ching. he said: comrade li shun-ching was an internationalist fighter. following the teachings of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, he had whole-heartedly discharged his internationalist duty in tanzania. he had established relations of friendship and close cooperation with tanzanian friends, given full play to the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and made remarkable achievements in his work.

chou po-ping thanked the government and people of tanzania for their deep condolences on the death of li shun-ching.

a funeral ceremony was then held. wreaths presented by the tanzanian government, the tanganyika african national union, the chinese embassy in tanzania and various chinese teams in assistance to tanzania were laid at the tomb of li shun-ching.

several hundred tanzanian friends were present at the memorial and funeral ceremonies.

the chinese economic representative and commercial representative to tanzania and representatives of various chinese teams in assistance to tanzania were also present.

US

US Imperialism Steps Up Counter-Revolutionary Dual Tactics in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1970)

confronted with the excellent situation in which the national liberation movements and revolutionary armed struggles are surging vigorously in africa, u.s. imperialism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, is trying to step up its aggression and expansion in africa by playing in a more cunning way with its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. the section dealing with africa in the "foreign policy report" dished up by u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon in february this year and the recent policy statement on africa concocted by u.s. secretary of state william rogers after his "visit" to ten african countries serve as an excellent lesson by negative example from which the african people can see more clearly the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism and its feeble, paper-tiger nature.

in their report and statement, nixon and rogers kept harping on the alleged u.s. support for africa's "pursuit of independence and freedom" and the u.s. hope that the african countries should be "free too of economic or political dependence on any outside power". rogers also bragged about

so-called american "non-intervention" in the african countries, alleging that "we want no military allies, no spheres of influence" and "do not seek any kind of domination" in africa, but only want to "cooperate" with and "help" africa. to prove the "kind-heartedness" of u.s. imperialism, they went so far as to declare that the united states stands for "racial equality" in africa and talk glibly about the "historic ties" and "origins" between the united states and africa. but for all their fine words, they have stopped at no crime exclamation

facts speak louder than words. ever since world war two, if not earlier, has there been a single day in which u.s. imperialism, under the signboard of "cooperation" and "help", ceased to carry out aggression and intervention and engineer subversion against the independent countries of africa? it may be asked of nixon and rogers: was that not a manifestation of your "non-intervention" when you subverted patrice lumumba's nationalist government and fostered the puppet and scum of the nation joseph mobutu in the congo (kinshasa)? and was it not you who, right after making your report and statement, masterminded a reactionary coup d'etat in the people's republic of the congo and instigated the reactionary forces in the sudan and other countries to wage counter-revolutionary armed riots? according to the gangster logic of u.s. imperialism, "cooperation" and "non-intervention" are sheer synonyms for aggression and subversion.

as to your "historic ties" and "origins" with africa, everybody knows that the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and throve with the enslavement of negroes and the trade in negroes. u.s. imperialism has built itself up on the blood and bones of the people of africa and the world. today, u.s. imperialism not only carries out a frenzied fascist dictatorship over and ruthless exploitation of the afro-americans who make up one tenth of the u.s. population; it has also been extending such oppression of and racial discrimination against the american black people to africa. it is not only a bitter irony that nixon and rogers should now have the cheek to claim "kinship" with the african people in the name of the american black people and twaddle about "racial equality"; it is a monstrous insult to the afro-americans and african people discriminated against and oppressed by u.s. imperialism.

nixon and rogers also glibly talked about so-called "partnership" between the united states and africa, boasting that the united states would offer "assistance" to africa "in countless ways". they time and again stressed the u.s. desire "to pursue more active programs of private investment" and to ensure the "stability", "protection" and "growing role" of private investment of the u.s. monopoly capital groups in africa. they also declared that the dispatch of "peace corps", special agents, to africa will be continued. it was said that all this was meant to "help" the african countries "build an equitable political and economic order in which all can effectively share". is this true? absolutely not exclamation the so-called "partnership" and "assistance" so extravagantly lauded by nixon and rogers are nothing but an important means of u.s. imperialism to intensify its political control of africa, its economic plunder of african resources and its enslavement of the african people. after talking a lot about so-called "assistance", rogers let the cat out of the bag by saying that all this "is in our national interests". in other words, what nixon and rogers called "assistance" to africa is "assistance" to u.s. imperialism itself and what they alleged as "all can effectively share"

MIDDLE EAST WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Denounces Fresh US-Israeli Crime Against Arab People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "indignantly denounce the u.s.-israeli aggressors for their towering crime of slaughtering the arab people". it reads in full as follows:

israeli zionism, a tool of aggression of u.s. imperialism, recently dispatched its pirate planes wantonly to bomb a primary school near cairo, killing or wounding more than 70 children and other civilians of the united arab republic. most of the victims were primary school pupils. the chinese people expressed their utmost indignation over this towering crime of the u.s.-israeli aggressors and at the same time extended their heartfelt sympathy and regards to the people of the united arab republic.

after this barbarous atrocity, a chieftain of israeli zionism went so far as to declare unblushingly that the target of the bombing was a "military installation". this was an out-and-out gangster's logic. israel has no right whatsoever to bomb a single blade of grass or tree on the u.a.r. territory. whatever the targets of its bombing, it would be committing a savage crime of aggression and would consequently be subjected to the severe punishment of the u.a.r. people and the strong denunciation by the people the world over. on this occasion, the u.s.-israeli aggressors flagrantly bombed a primary school of the united arab republic. this was an incontestable evidence of their crime of unscrupulously slaughtering the u.a.r. people. the u.s.-israeli aggressors are attempting to absolve themselves from their crime, but this will absolutely be of no avail. the new incident once again shows up u.s. imperialism and its tool of aggression -- israeli zionism as a pack of brutal and bloodthirsty gangsters and the sworn enemies of the arab people.

every deot of blood incurred by israeli zionism to the arab people should be counted as one incurred by u.s. imperialism as well. the planes used by israeli aggressors for bombing the arab land were supplied by u.s. imperialism and the arms and ammunition with which the israeli aggressor troops killed the arabs were supplied by u.s. imperialism too. u.s. imperialism was the schemer, instigator and abettor behind the scenes when, recently, israeli zionism bombed the united arab republic, made surprise attacks on syria and jordan and collaborated with lebanon's reactionary forces in trying to suppress the palestinian guerrillas. the bloody massacre of the arab people by the u.s.-israeli aggressors has aroused universal indignation among the people of the united arab republic and other arab countries. they will certainly avenge their killed arab compatriots and make u.s. imperialism and its tool of aggression, israeli zionism, pay for their bloody crimes.

u.s. imperialism is obviously the chief criminal for massacring the arab people, but it pretends to be "concerned" about "peace" in the middle east. after supplying the israeli aggressors with "phantoms" planes, recently, the nixon administration hypocritically declared its "temporary suspension" of transporting arms to israel, in a vain attempt to cover up u.s. imperialism's crimes in

committing aggressions against the arab countries and massacring the arab people. this is an out-and-out fraud. it is clear to all that just like its predecessor, the nixon administration has been juggling with its counter-revolutionary dual tactics in the middle east. on the one hand, it instigates the israeli zionists to step up armed aggression against the arab countries, while on the other, it is redoubling its efforts to engineer the plot of the so-called "peaceful settlement" on the middle east question, attempting to coax and force the arab countries to submit. in the past few days, the u.s. assistant secretary of state for the middle east affairs, joseph jack sisco, rushed to the middle east precisely to push this vicious scheme.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle."

the arab people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism have come to understand more and more clearly that only by carrying out a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey israeli zionism, can the arab nation win emancipation. the barbarous u.s.-israeli slaughter of arab children and civilians can only arouse the burning hatred of the over one hundred million arab people and make the flames of the anti-imperialist struggle of the palestinian people and other arab people raging ever more furiously. the palestinian guerrilla forces, resolutely supported by the peoples of arab countries, are now fighting heroically, dealing increasingly heavier blows to the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the united arab republic, syria and other arab countries are developing vigorously. the chinese people firmly support the u.a.r. people, the palestinian people and the peoples of other arab countries in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggressors. we are firmly convinced that so long as the arab people ceaselessly heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in their struggle, they will certainly smash all aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. final victory will surely belong to the arab people exclamation

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government and Chinese Embassy Hold Memorial Meeting in Honor of Li Shun-ching, a Chinese Working in Assistance to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 13, 1970)

a memorial meeting was held jointly by the tanzanian government and the chinese embassy here on april 10 in honour of li shun-ching, a chinese working in assistance to tanzania. li shun-ching was sent here by the chinese government to help in tanzania's construction at the invitation of the tanzania government. he died of illness on april 7.

the memorial meeting was presided at by bhoke munanka, tanzanian minister of state in the second vice-president's office.

munanka made a memorial speech at the meeting. on behalf of president nyerere, first vice-president karume and second

is exclusive possession by u.s. imperialism. the "political and economic order" and "partnership" which u.s. imperialism vainly attempts to impose on the african people are actually yokes of perpetual u.s. imperialist oppression and exploitation of the african people.

in their report and statement, nixon and rogers openly clamoured that they "cannot accept" the "violence" being used by the african people in their struggle against colonial rule. the two also shouted themselves hoarse against the "progressive change in southern africa" being "furthered by force" by the people in central and southern africa. this apparently is the very problem which caused their greatest "concern" and attracted their "active attention". but, as is known to all, it is precisely u.s. imperialism which, while raising a hue and cry against the use of "violence", is supplying the portuguese colonial regime through nato with huge quantities of arms for the violent suppression of the people's armed struggle in mozambique and angola. it is none other than u.s. imperialism which provides the reactionary white racist regime of south africa with armaments to the value of tens of millions of u.s. dollars for the massacre of innocent africans. and after all its looting and killing of the african people, u.s. imperialism now turns round to threaten the woe-stricken african people and forbid them to resist. this is sheer day-dreaming.

in a word, the africa policy put forward by nixon, rogers and company is merely the application of the notorious "nixon doctrine" in africa. it differs from the past practice of the united states in africa only in the fact that, instead of adopting an attitude of what rogers called "misguided condescension", it now contains a few more "fine words" about "partnership".

it is by no means accidental that nixon, rogers and company are now stepping up their counter-revolutionary dual tactics in dealing with africa in a strenuous effort to disguise u.s. imperialism -- a bloody pirate -- as a "well-wishing" "partner". this reflects the victorious development of the revolutionary movement of the african people, the disastrous defeats and dilemma of u.s. imperialism in africa as well as its desperate struggles. it is trying to use counter-revolutionary dual tactics to bring the whole of africa, especially the newly independent countries there, under its neo-colonialist domination. nowadays, however, the national independence movement is sweeping the whole african continent. the armed struggle for national liberation being waged by the oppressed african people is raging like a prairie fire. u.s. imperialism the paper tiger finds itself in unprecedented isolation and utter feebleness in africa, elsewhere in the world and at home. the africa policy formulated by nixon and rogers for the 1970's can in no way extricate u.s. imperialism from its predicament; on the contrary, it will only lead u.s. imperialism to even more disastrous defeats.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the frantic struggles of the imperialists and reactionaries will only stimulate the peoples of african countries to sharper vigilance and stronger determination in the fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the prosperity and progress of their countries." the people of africa and the rest of the world have seen clearly that u.s. imperialism is by no means a so-called "well-wishing" "partner" but a pirate with honey on his lips and murder in his heart. the more u.s.

imperialism is riddled with difficulties the more it finds itself in an impasse, the more desperate will be its struggle and the more frantic its counter-attacks. the material for learning by negative example provided by nixon and rogers can only promote the daily awakening african people to further heightening their revolutionary vigilance and militant spirit. the african people will surely push onward still more valiantly their struggle for national liberation.

American Workers, Teachers on Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1970)

the strike by tens of thousands of truck drivers in more than 10 u.s. cities for higher wages has continued to develop, according to reports reaching here. at the same time, thousands upon thousands of teachers in five cities have gone on strike in protest against the reactionary educational policy and in demand for better working conditions and higher wages.

the truck drivers' strike which began on march 31 and already hit milwaukee, st. louis and atlanta, spread to detroit, the centre of u.s. auto industry, on april 9, and to buffalo on april 10. in chicago some 10,000 truck drivers joined the strike yesterday to protest strongly against the rejection by the capitalists of the workers' just demands for higher wages. the truck drivers' strike struggle has dealt heavy blows to the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. in detroit, more than 10 auto plants were forced to lay idle on april 13 as a result of the strike. in spite of the fact that the capitalists of some trucking firms resorted to lock-out to threaten the striking workers, the truck drivers continued to persist in their struggle.

the strike of u.s. air traffic controllers entered its 20th day yesterday. taking off and landing of planes were gravely affected at airports in new york, kansas city and denver.

from april 10 to 13, teachers' strikes broke out in santa maria (california), butte (montana), minneapolis (minnesota), muskogee (oklahoma) and los angeles.

school teachers throughout the city of los angeles began the strike yesterday. more than 10,000 teachers took part, demanding better working conditions and higher wages. the striking teachers set up picket lines and hundreds of schools were closed. the teachers persisted in their struggle although the reactionary ruling authorities tried to invoke the "law" that bans the government employees to strike and intimidate the teachers by declaring the strike "illegal". teachers in muskogee began their strike on april 10 in protest against the reactionary policy of racial discrimination of the u.s. ruling circles. the teachers declared that they will persist in their strike so long as the racial discrimination measures are not abolished in the schools.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 24, 1970 No. 4642

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PARTY RE-BUILDING

Go All Out To Carry Out to the Letter Chairman Mao's Great Party-Consolidation and Party-Building Program, Build a More Vigorous Party Organization

- Great achievements have been made in learning from the Liberation Army and consistently carrying out the new Party Constitution in the past year. At present, a mass movement for the intensive study of the new Party Constitution is rising.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 16, 1970)

> Leading cadres of Party organizations in armed forces units have been studying and applying the new Party Constitution for the past year and are leading the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, greatly increasing their consciousness of the necessity of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and their devotion to the Party. --SCMP Ed.

(NCNA April 15) Illuminated by the radiance of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Party-building thought and greatly inspired by the spirit of the "9th Congress" of the Party, a wave of mass enthusiasm for the study and implementation of the new Party Constitution has been whipped up throughout the Army in the past year. On this occasion of joy--the anniversary of the adoption of the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party" by the "9th Congress"--as Party organizations at all levels and the masses of officers

and men of our army review the achievements made in strengthening the building of the Party according to the provisions of the new Party Constitution, they warmly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian Party-building line and the great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The new Party Constitution adopted by the "9th Congress" of the Party has clearly redefined that the theoretical basis of the guiding thought of the Party is Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and that Comrade Lin Piao is the successor to Chairman Mao. This is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, a great victory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. The new Party Constitution gives concentrated expression to Chairman Mao's Party-building thought and Party-building line, and is the criterion of action for Party organizations at all levels and for every Party member.

After the promulgation of the new Party Constitution, the various general headquarters, the Navy, the Air Force, the various arms and the armed forces units of Peking, Shenyang, Canton, Nanking, Wuhan, Tsinan, Chengtu, Foochow, Kunming, Lanchow and Sinkiang at once conscientiously studied, extensively propagated and firmly carried out the new Party Constitution.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people," Party members and the masses of the whole Army, cherishing proletarian feelings and closely integrating themselves with the realities of the struggle, studied again and again the new Party Constitution, and conscientiously strengthened the building of the Party according to the provisions of the new Party Constitution. By taking the lead in study and application, the leading members of Party organizations at all levels have set the example for Party members and the masses, thus impelling the gradual intensification of study in armed forces units. The masses of officers and men fighting on the forefront of "supporting agriculture, industry and the Left" and "exercising military control and giving military training" study and carry out to the letter the new Party Constitution together with the revolutionary masses in their places.

During the year, the study and application of the new Party Constitution has powerfully impelled the intensive development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in armed forces units, heightened the consciousness of the Party members and the masses in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened Party ideas, further reinforced the construction of Party organizations, and in the course of fulfilling the various militant tasks put forward at the "9th Congress" of the Party, brought into better play the role of the Party organizations at all levels as fighting citadels and the vanguard and exemplary role of the Party members. The Party members and the masses have come to understand deeply that when the new Party Constitution is studied well and things are carried out according to the provisions of the new Party Constitution, our Party will become greater, more glorious and more correct, and we certainly can closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao from victory to greater victory.

Integrate Mass Study with Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Let Chairman Mao's Party-Building Thought Penetrate Deep into People's Hearts

"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." Through studying the new Party Constitution, this great Party-consolidation and Party-building program of Chairman Mao has penetrated deep into the hearts of people, and implementation of the new Party Constitution has become more and more the conscious action of Party organizations at all levels and of the broad masses of Party members.

In the course of studying the new Party Constitution, Party organizations at all levels, Party members and the masses, taking the great leader Chairman Mao's Party-consolidation and Party-building program comprising "fifty characters" as the center, studied again and again Chairman Mao's series of instructions on Party consolidation and Party building, his great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the "9th Congress." The various armed forces units closely integrated mass study with revolutionary mass criticism, fiercely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party-building, his sinister "Self Cultivation" and sinister "six theories" and wipe out their pernicious influence. Many units constantly closely integrated themselves with the situation of the class struggle at home and abroad, and in the light of the living ideas found among Party members, they organized them to study the new Party Constitution and to criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacies, thus enabling them to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's Party-building thought and continuously heighten their consciousness of the continuation of the revolution.

At the time of studying the statement in the new Party Constitution--"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism."--the Red 9th Company of a certain Shenyang unit studied again and again Chairman Mao's teachings concerning classes and class struggle, discussed the law of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the situation of the class struggle at home and abroad and fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle," thus enabling everybody to understand the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle and strengthening understanding in respect of the class struggle and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Simultaneously with carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, many units of the Navy and the Lanchow armed forces units also conducted class education through recalling past misery and thinking of the happy present. Party members and the masses were organized to recall the history

of struggle between the two lines within the Party, the history of the development of our army, the history of the growth of individuals to maturity and to conduct other activities. Party members and the masses greatly strengthened their profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao and further aroused their bitter hate of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They understood even more profoundly the truth pointed out by Vice Chairman Lin in the political report to the "9th Congress": "Divorced from Chairman Mao's leadership and Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will suffer setback and defeat; closely following Chairman Mao and doing things according to Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will move forward in triumph."

By way of mass study and mass criticism, Party members and the masses have gone further in drawing a clear dividing line between Chairman Mao's proletarian Party-building line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party-building. They have come to understand that Chairman Mao's proletarian Party-building line is for building the political party of the proletariat, while Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist Party-building line is for fostering the political party of the bourgeoisie; that Chairman Mao's proletarian Party-building line persists in the class struggle, in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and in carrying the socialist revolution to the end, while Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist Party-building line advocates the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," the abolition of proletarian dictatorship and the restoration of capitalism; that Chairman's Mao's proletarian Party-building line trusts and relies on the broad revolutionary masses and warmly supports and boldly arouses the revolutionary mass movement, while Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist Party-building line suppresses the masses, opposes the revolutionary mass movement, and rejects the great role of the masses as makers of history. By way of large-scale destruction and construction, Chairman Mao's great Party-consolidation and Party-building program strikes root deep in the minds of the Party members and the masses, thus greatly heightening their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's Party-building line.

By Way of Study and Application in Struggle, the Vanguard Role and Exemplary Role of Party Members Are Brought into Full Play

In the course of studying and implementing the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members throughout the army--in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that "in order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants," and by way of bringing into play the revolutionary study style of linking theory with reality and of study and application in struggle--have heightened their consciousness of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened the Party spirit of the proletariat, and brought the vanguard role and exemplary role of the communists into play.

In the course of studying the new Party Constitution, by way of visiting exhibitions of class education and going to factories and rural areas to investigate the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads there, the broad masses of Party members have deepened their understanding of the Party Constitution. At the time of teaching Party lessons, some armed forces units organized Party members to tell their own understanding in respect of the study of the new Party Constitution and the transformation of world outlook. The Party members of the "heroic squadron of airmen" of a certain Air Force Unit and the "fierce tiger boat at sea" of a certain naval unit also constantly conducted study in conjunction with the situation and their tasks, studied again and again the key problems, and conducted study in the light of their own living ideas, thus constantly refreshing themselves and continuously improving themselves through study.

"The exemplary vanguard role of the communists is of vital importance." Through the study of the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members in the whole Army follow with greater consciousness the brilliant example set by Vice Chairman Lin, and are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. They diligently study and apply creatively Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, greatly heighten their consciousness of the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuation of the revolution, and bring into play the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death."

In the course of speeding up the revolutionization and militant construction of the armed forces units, on the forefront of "supporting agriculture, industry and the Left" and "exercising military control and giving military training," and in their combat posts defending the great socialist fatherland, they have brought the role of Party members as the advanced elements of the proletariat into full play.

While working in support of the Left, the Party members of the 5th Company of a certain armed forces unit in Wuhan persisted in arming themselves and the masses with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and took the lead in making living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. For a period of time, seeing the excellent situation, some comrades in the company engendered the idea of "having scored a great success" and they relaxed the pace in the continuation of the revolution. In the light of this situation, the Party members first studied Chairman Mao's great teaching that "we cannot speak of final victory" and established the proletarian idea of thoroughgoing revolution.

Following this, the Party members creatively studied and applied together with the cadres and fighters Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They shattered the idea of "having scored a great victory" to guard against slackness in the face of victory. They persisted in arming the broad revolutionary masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, energetically grasped the class struggle and

further impelled the deep-going development of the movement for struggle-criticism-transformation in units supporting the Left.

When a certain armed forces unit in Canton waged struggle against the typhoon and tide of extraordinary magnitude seldom witnessed in history in July last year, the communists followed Chairman Mao's great teaching of "fearing neither hardship nor death." Cherishing the noble ambition of "furthering the interests of the great majority in China and the world," they saved people and defended the embankment at the risk of their lives, and 589 communists performed meritorious services for the people.

Under the conditions where the class struggle was very acute and life very hard, the communists of the 6th Company of a certain unit defending the Fukien Front conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "fifty-character" Party-consolidation and Party-building program and the new Party Constitution. They took the lead in carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's great strategic policies--"Heighten your vigilance, defend the fatherland." "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."--thus turning the company into a "sharp knife" fighting at the forefront of the struggle against the enemy.

Through studying the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members have come to understand more clearly that the advanced elements of the proletariat must keep in close touch with the masses and unite and lead the masses to fight against the class enemies.

Although the Second Company of a certain unit was dispersed to support agricultural work, yet it closed ranks every half month and organized Party members to study again and again Chairman Mao's "fifty character" Party-consolidation and Party-building program with the problems of their struggle in mind, thus heightening the consciousness of the Party members in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and impelling the struggle-criticism-transformation of the units supporting agriculture.

Four Party members from this company helped a certain production brigade consolidate and build the Party. By way of running study courses for Party members and taking Chairman Mao's Party-building thought as the weapon, they fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party-building, heightened the consciousness of all people, strengthened the Party spirit of the proletariat, and clearly defined the responsibilities of the advanced elements of the proletariat. Together with the Party members of this brigade, they vigorously led the masses to wage struggle against the enemies, thus turning this brigade from a backward brigade into an advanced one.

Leading Members of Party Organizations at All Levels Bring Study and Application to the Fore, Thus Greatly Strengthening the Revolutionization and Construction of Leading Bodies

During the year, in the course of studying and implementing the new Party Constitution, leading members of Party committees and branches of many

armed forces units took the lead in study and application, energetically brought about the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies, and further strengthened the leadership of the Party.

With deep understanding they declared: The leadership of the Party is Chairman Mao's leadership, the leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader. The leadership of the Party is realized through the Party organizations at all levels leading the broad revolutionary masses to carry out the lines and general and specific policies formulated by Chairman Mao. Consequently, the strengthening of the revolutionization and construction of the Party committees and branches at all levels with the new Party Constitution as the criterion is an important link to strengthening the leadership of the Party.

In the course of energetically grasping the ideological revolutionization and construction of the leading bodies, leading members of Party organizations at all levels--cherishing boundlessly profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao and in accordance with the five requirements for members of the Communist Party in the new Party Constitution--at all times gave first place to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the hour, seizing the day," and bearing in mind their own problems in ideological revolutionization, they adopted the methods of running study courses, holding discussion and application meetings and taking the initiative to accept mass supervision by "inviting them up" or "going down," and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of strengthening revolutionization and construction, the Party committees of some units of the Headquarters of the General Staff and the General Logistics Department persisted in taking the lead in four respects: They took the lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's writings, in combating self and criticizing revisionism, in contacting the masses and in bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

In view of the fact that its members were higher in age and seniority, the Party committee of a certain unit in Nanking unfolded within the Party committee a discussion on "how the older generation should closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao in making revolution."

All people came to understand that only by continuously arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, constantly engineering the eruption of revolution deep in their souls, truly linking theory with reality, maintaining close contact with the masses, courageously practicing criticism and self-criticism, forever upholding the work style of modesty and prudence free from arrogance and impetuosity and the work style of hard struggle could they forever preserve the revolutionary youth of the vanguard fighters of the proletariat and serve the people of China and the whole world.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Unite for greater victory." "If this 'group of persons' are not uniform in action, they cannot be expected to lead million of people in battle and in construction." In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings, the Party organizations at all levels should regard strengthening the Party spirit of the proletariat, firm adherence to democratic centralism and strengthening the revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought as an important content of the ideological revolutionization and construction of the leading bodies.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution, the Party committees and branches of many armed force units have launched positive ideological struggle to bring vitality and vigor to Party life.

The Party committee of a certain regiment of the armed force units in Wuhan constantly persists in holding heart-baring meetings and discussion and application meetings, in combating self and criticizing revisionism, in practicing criticism and self-criticism and in firmly adhering to "unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions" based on Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party committee of a certain artillery unit--an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the armed forces units in Peking--at all times closely arms its members with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and constantly pays attention to overcoming arrogance and complacency, thus enabling this "group of persons" to fight with one heart and one mind for a common revolutionary objective--consolidating the proletarian dictatorship--in the revolutionization and militant construction of the armed forces unit and in "supporting agriculture, industry and the Left," "exercising military control and giving military training."

Led by Party committees and branches at all levels, in the course of studying and implementing the new Party Constitution, Party members and the masses have further whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's revolutionary doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened Party ideas, heightened the consciousness of continuing the revolution and brought about the revolutionization and militant construction of the armed forces units. In the movement for creating four-good companies, in the course of getting prepared against war of aggression and in the course of carrying out the task of "supporting agriculture, industry and the Left," "exercising military control and giving military training," the broad masses of officers and men, full of vigor and vitality and united as one, boldly go forward.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to make revolution, there must be a revolutionary party." Looking back over the achievements made and experience gained in the study and implementation of the new Party Constitution in the past year, Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of Party members of the whole army have come to understand that taking Chairman Mao's great Party-consolidation and Party-building program as the pointer and continuously strengthening the building

of the Party according to the provisions of the new Party Constitution are things of first-rate importance to strengthening the revolutionization and militant construction of our army and constitute the long-range plan for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

At present, a mass movement for the study and implementation of the new Party Constitution is rising vigorously throughout the army. Party committees at all levels, Party members and the masses are resolved to go all out to carry to the letter Chairman Mao's great Party consolidation and Party-building program through the mass movement for the deep-going study and implementation of the new Party Constitution, closely unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader and fulfill better and faster the various combat tasks put forward by the "9th Congress."

* * *

Building a Revolutionized Fighting Command of Youthful Vigor

- Experience of a certain squadron of Navy Unit 4411 in strengthening the building of Party committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1970)

(NCNA report) How should the Party organization be built into a revolutionized fighting command of youthful vigor in accordance with Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building? In the light of their own practice in struggle, the Party committee of a certain squadron (大 隊) of the PLA's Navy Unit 4411 speak of their experience in strengthening the building of the Party committee.

Correctly Deal with Oneself, Continue To Make Revolution, and Make Revolution Thoroughly

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report at the Party's 9th Congress: "Without the dictatorship of the proletariat and without continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it will be impossible to solve correctly the problem of Party building and the problem of what sort of a Party should be built and how it should be built."

The Party committee of the squadron maintain that Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat must be made the basic guiding thought of the building of Party committees, that it is necessary to rectify the thinking of the Party committees regularly and examine and solve their problems regularly, so they may lead the forces to advance victoriously with youthful vigor.

The Party committee have organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and compare themselves with advanced brother units, so they may see that they do not understand Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so well as others, that their attitude toward the masses is not so good as that of others, and that they do not touch their souls so deeply as others. By making comparison and thinking in this way, they got rid of their own blindness. They unanimously agreed that whether a Party committee could correctly deal with successful achievements and whether they would deal with themselves by dividing one into two was essentially a question of whether they would continue to make revolution.

Once this question was settled, many comrades voluntarily revealed the "dead corners" in their souls that had not yet been touched, and carried out self-criticism.

"Chairman Mao has liberated me. I am still following Chairman Mao in making revolution."

Analyzing such a living idea, the comrades said: "Fighting battles and storming fortresses in the past, we risked our lives and demonstrated boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. Now that we are busy with our work, we would neglect politics sometimes and bring military arts to the fore. Can we say that we are truly following Chairman Mao?"

After some study they all realize that under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle between the two classes and two roads is represented in a concentrated way in the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and that the question of which side to take and which line to carry out exists in everything they do and every problem they handle. They also realize that it is not enough by far to have simple class feeling alone, but that they must earnestly study Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and ceaselessly increase their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, before they can follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution.

Some comrades think that they can always fall back on their "old capital." Through study, they all realize that living on "old capital" is as incompatible with continuing to make revolution as fire is to water. Communists are the people's servants. If they regard what they are duty-bound to do as their meritorious service, they will add to the burden on their backs and will not be able to advance further. Some of the comrades said with deep feeling, "In the past I often boasted of the military feats I had accomplished, but never took pains to accept new things or study new problems. How can I continue to make revolution that way?"

"My work is quite good. It's all right." Such an idea is also contrary to the teachings of Chairman Mao. They all realize that leading cadres must see the important and heavy responsibility on their shoulders, and that if they stand still and do not advance, they would directly hinder the ideological revolutionization of the whole unit.

Having reviewed their actions in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings and after several ideological battles, all realize that the various excuses which they have used for the defense of their own mistaken ideas are all inimical to the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and obstacles to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They realize that the Party organization must lead the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the fight against the class enemy, that every member of the Party committee must first of all be a "leader" in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that the "leaders" must make revolution with youthful vigor in order to build the Party organization into a vanguard organization of youthful vigor.

To Lead the Forces in the Fight Against the Class Enemy Is the Basic Task of the Party Committee and Also the Basic Direction of Its Development

The Party committee of the squadron maintain that in order to build the Party committee in accordance with Chairman Mao's "50-character program for Party building," it is necessary always to bear in mind the class struggle and lead the forces in the fight against the class enemy. This is the basic task of the Party committee as well as the basic direction of its development.

The Party committee of the squadron have earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It should be capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and repeatedly discussed the question as to how they should lead the masses in the fight against the class enemy. They hold that the development in depth of revolutionary mass criticism within the forces is an important aspect of the fight against the class enemy.

They regularly severely criticized, together with the masses, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black "six theories," particularly the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "peace within the Party," and the theory of the "docile tool." As a result, they are able to further distinguish the basic difference between the two lines for Party building and Army building. On this basis, they also study at Party committee meetings Chairman Mao's great program for Party development together with representatives of the masses "invited" to the meetings, find out what is good and what is bad in their work, and try to determine why.

Through recollections and summing-up, members of the Party committee realize that in order to lead the masses in the fight against the class enemy, it is first necessary to arm the heads of the broad masses of commanders and fighters with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in particular the heads of members of the Party committee. In leading the masses to fight against the class enemy, the Party organization of the armed forces must fight on the one hand against the enemy with guns and on the other hand against those without guns. In fighting against the enemy without guns, it is necessary to fight against the class enemy who, concealed in the Party, hold a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, and at the same time to grasp firmly the class struggle in the ideological domain, which when reflected in the armed forces is principally the struggle between the two lines of army building.

Therefore, the most regular and most basic task of the Party organization of the armed forces is to arm the heads of the broad masses of commanders and fighters with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to struggle against the bourgeois ideas of army building and bourgeois line for army building, as well as against all non-proletarian ideas that hinder the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is possible to struggle successfully against the class enemy with guns only if we struggle successfully in

the ideological domain and against the class enemy without guns. If the Party committee do not regard the leading of the armed forces in the fight against the class enemy as their basic task,they will be losing their principal direction.

Regularly Develop Active Ideological Struggle Within the Party, Realize Solidarity and Unity on the Basis of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The Party committee of the squadron also realize that in order to lead the armed forces to fight against the class enemy, they themselves must first of all realize revolutionary solidarity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unifying their understanding, their policy-making, planning, command and action.

How can solidarity and unity be realized on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought? The Party committee of the squadron, having earnestly studied Chairman Mao's doctrines about democratic centralism and contradictions within the Party, and realize most profoundly that revolutionary solidarity and active ideological struggle are a unity of opposites and complementary to each other, and that revolutionary solidarity and true centralized unity can be attained only through struggle.

They said, "Without struggling against self, devotion to public interests will not be fostered. A taste of the sweetness is possible only when struggle is waged in earnest." They firmly grasp struggle. They meet every night to settle general problems. Major decisions are taken after collective discussion. Where there is a difference of opinion, ideological struggle will be unfolded so as to seek solidarity and unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In seeking solidarity and unity through struggle, there is often the question of majority and minority. They realize from practice that if this question is not dealt with successfully, thinking and action will not be unified, and moreover the solidarity of the Party committee may be affected. They hold that in general the view of the majority is often correct, but that sometimes truth may be in the hands of a minority.

For example, on one occasion a minority disagreed with the view of the majority over the question of what to do to a Party member. Instead of hastily jumping to a conclusion in accordance with the principle requiring the minority to obey the majority, the Party committee let the opposing sides to ask for the view of the masses. After twice carrying out investigations among the masses and by referring to Chairman Mao's teachings, members of the Party committee soon unified their understanding. Accordingly the Party committee adopted the view of the minority, which happened to be correct, thus unifying thinking as well as increasing solidarity.

The incident has taught them this lesson: Comrades who are in the majority must not jump to conclusions once they know they are in the majority and shake their heads at the minority, while comrades who are in the minority

must support the resolution adopted by the majority after their own view is vetoed. If necessary, they may bring the matter up for discussion again at the next meeting, but they must not make any opposition in action. In general, when there is a difference of opinion, it is not necessary to take a decision immediately. The best way to act in such an eventuality is to make investigations among the masses and try to find an answer in Chairman Mao's works. In this way there will be objective basis for the study of problems and correct criteria for making decisions.

Direct Reliance on the Masses Is a Basic Line That Must Be Implemented in Building Party Committees

Speaking of the strengthening of the building of Party committees, the Party committee of the squadron have also learned another important lesson, which is that they must truly hand to the masses Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building, listen to the views of the masses both inside and outside the Party humbly, and accept supervision from the masses.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "A basic principle of the Communist Party is direct reliance on the broad revolutionary masses of the people." After repeated study of this teaching of Chairman Mao, they all realize that there will be no Party without the masses, that the building of Party committees cannot be separated from the masses, and that separation from the masses amounts to separation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Members of the Party committee of the squadron regularly go to the masses of their own accord to take in political nourishment and courageously expose their own selfishness and struggle against it among the masses. Sometimes members of the Party committee, holding high placards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao, would walk on foot for dozens of li in the rain to the medical clinic or the squadron's own farm to hear the criticism from the masses in person. Their earnest attitude in dealing with criticism from the masses and strict demands on their own ideological revolutionization have greatly impressed the masses.

In building Party committees, how should they directly rely on the masses? This is the experience which they have gained from practice: They must repeatedly rectify their basic attitude toward the masses and regularize and systematize the practice of "inviting in and going out." Of "inviting in and going out," the more important is "going out," because, while they cannot "invite" people in everyday, they can certainly go out to the masses at any time and in any place.

* * *

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

AAJA

Call of AAJA Secretariat on Afro-Asian Journalists' Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association yesterday called upon its member organizations, the progressive and revolutionary journalists, and liberation fighters in asia and africa to jointly celebrate by militant actions the 7th afro-asian journalists' day which falls on april 24, this year.

the a.a.j.a. secretariat's call proposes to make this year's afro-asian journalists' day a day of extending firm support to the people and fighters who are persisting in their armed struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and reaction, for genuine national and social liberation; a day of consolidating the militant solidarity among the people and the progressive and revolutionary journalists who fight against u.s.-led imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction; and a day of upholding the revolutionary line of the afro-asian journalists' association.

the call points out that the afro-asian journalists' association is a militant organization of the afro-asian journalists who fight for the genuine national liberation and independence, against u.s.-led imperialism, its lackeys and collaborators, making their pens a weapon to serve the cause of the people's revolutionary struggle.

"since its inception", the call says, "the a.a.j.a., resolutely upholding the anti-imperialist principles, has persisted in its struggle through the seven turbulent years, which saw, among others, the aggressions and counter-revolutionary coups plotted and launched by the u.s.-led imperialists who are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and find themselves in an impasse, and the naked collusion of the soviet revisionist leaders with u.s. imperialism, which culminated in the criminal betrayal of the arab people in 1967 and in the full exposure of their social-imperialist nature by their invasion of czechoslovakia in 1968 on the one hand; and the vigorous growth of the people's armed struggle in asia, africa and latin america on the other."

the call says: "the victorious developments of the people's struggle in asia, africa and the rest of the world as well as of the activities of the a.a.j.a. during these years fully proved the correctness of the revolutionary line of the a.a.j.a., which was laid down at its 5th plenary secretariat meeting held in 1967. according to this line, the a.a.j.a. fights uncompromisingly against u.s.-led imperialism, soviet-led revisionism and all reaction; fully supports the revolutionary, armed struggles of the peoples of asia, africa and other parts of the world and closely unites with them; upholds mao tsetung thought as the guiding principle and the sharpest weapon for the world people in carrying out their struggles

against imperialism, revisionism and reaction; and promotes revolutionary journalism which serves the cause of the people. now, the revolutionary line of the a.a.j.a. finds warm response not only from its 53 member countries and regions in asia and africa but also from the growing number of the revolutionary forces in all other parts of the world."

the call declares: "this year, the first year of the 1970s, the progressive and revolutionary journalists and the people in asia and africa face an excellent, encouraging situation.

"armed struggles of the peoples of the world against u.s.-led imperialism and reaction are developing with irresistible force in viet nam, laos, thailand, burma, malaya, indonesia, the philippines, india, palestine, dhofar, the congo (k), guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, azania, etc., and also in latin american countries. the universal truth of chairman mao's teaching that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is being grasped by more and more freedom-loving people throughout the world. revolutionary struggles of the people in japan, western europe, north america and oceania are also shaking up the imperialist and capitalist domination."

"china, the bastion of world revolution," the call says, "has been strengthened immensely through the great victory of her great proletarian cultural revolution which is also a tremendous strategic victory for the world force of revolution and national liberation over the counter-revolutionary force of u.s.-led imperialism, soviet-led revisionism and reaction."

"fostered by this encouraging situation, many revolutionary mass communication media, such as press, radio and news agencies, have developed in quantity as well as in quality among the fighting afro-asian people", it says.

the call says: "u.s. imperialism, shaken up by the struggles of the people and heading for total bankruptcy, is at the end of its tether. soviet revisionism has been fully exposed of its anti-people nature as it has been pursuing the social-imperialist scheme of dominating the world in collusion with u.s. imperialism."

the call points out: "the afro-asian journalists and people know quite well that the imperialists, social-imperialists and reactionaries are desperately trying to get out of their inextricable position by means of counter-revolutionary intrigues, and even by launching aggressive war if they wishfully think it will pay. the afro-asian journalists and people are vigilant against these reactionary and counter-revolutionary attempts. they face sharp struggles ahead, but their struggles against imperialism, revisionism, social-imperialism and reaction will definitely be crowned with complete victory."

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS

AAWB Statement Supports Cambodian People's Just Struggle against US Imperialism and Lon Nol Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau today issued a statement firmly supporting the cambodian people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and the lon nol clique. full text follows:

masterminded by the cia of u.s. imperialism, the lon nol-sirik matak clique staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, on march 18, 1970. this clique is intended to turn cambodia which consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of national sovereignty and territorial integrity into a vassal and new-type colony depending on the white house masters. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau strongly denounces the towering crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys against the cambodian people, and resolutely supports the five-point declaration issued by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the rising just struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and the lon nol clique.

u.s. imperialism, through its flunkey -- the lon nol clique, has carried out brutal and bloody suppression of the indignant resistance of the khmer people. they have flagrantly deprived the cambodian people of all their demo ratic rights, and exercised a rule of military dictatorship. they have been unceasingly whipping up anti-viet nam waves and undermining the traditional friendship and militant unity between the cambodian and vietnamese peoples. while talking glibly about "neutrality", the lon nol clique is in fact openly begging the united states for military "aid". under the control of the coup clique, phnom penh, a beautiful city in the past, has now been reduced to an army camp where a rein of white terror prevails. a series of hard facts have educated the cambodian people by negative example and made them see with clarity who are their friends and who are their enemies.

either in viet nam or in laos, u.s. imperialism has suffered heavy blows one after another and has landed itself in a panic-stricken and hopeless position. although nixon dished up a sinister plan of "vietnamization", it can by no means save u.s. imperialism and its lackeys from their doomed destruction. while escalating its war of aggression in laos, u.s. imperialism instigated lon nol, that political clown, to stage the reactionary coup d'etat, in a vain attempt to turn cambodia into its military base and to expand its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china so as to realize its insatiable ambitions of forcibly occupying the whole of indo-china and extending its aggression to the rest of asia. but, this is merely a wishful thinking of u.s. imperialism, and in so doing, it is digging a grave for itself. this, as chairman mao tsetung has said, is just like "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet". facts have shown that, though on the verge of extinction, the nixon administration is making a last-ditch struggle. it is resorting to still more cunning and sinister tactics to push its policies of

war and aggression. however, the wishful calculations of the united states have turned out to be a failure. the counter-revolutionary tactics played by u.s. imperialism in cambodia have aroused the indignant condemnation from the cambodian people, the indo-chinese peoples and the people of the whole world. u.s. imperialism, which has done all sorts of evils, and its lackeys are being engulfed in the raging flames of the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation.

at present, in response to the solemn call of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk issued in the two messages to his compatriots on march 23 and april 4 respectively, the cambodian people are vigorously unfolding their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism in various parts of the country. the voice of resistance is shaking the land of cambodia, throwing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys into a great panic and driving them into dire straits. it is certain that the cambodian people will definitely liberate their motherland through armed struggle and make cambodia return to the bright.

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau extends its noble and militant greetings to the cambodian writers and people who are valiantly waging an anti-u.s. and patriotic struggle exclamation it firmly believes that, with the support of the afro-asian people and the people of the whole world, the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder, strengthening their unity and firmly grasping their guns, will surely win final victory in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and accomplish their historic task of driving out u.s. imperialism and its lackeys from the whole region of indo-china.

the cambodian people are sure to win exclamation

u.s. imperialism and the rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique are bound to be defeated exclamation

april 15, 1970.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Opens in Korea

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 14, 1970)

an exhibition on the successes of the people's republic of china in socialist construction was opened on april 12 in korca, south albania. displayed at this exhibition is a part of the exhibits from the "exhibition on the successes of the people's republic of china in socialist construction" held in tirana from last december to mid-january.

the opening ceremony was attended by mihallaq zicishti, first secretary of the korca regional committee of the albanian party of labour, sterio spase, vice-president of the albania-china friendship association, kristaq hoxhary, secretary of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and representatives of workers of industrial enterprises, students and citizens of korca.

chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korca region were also present.

mihallaq lesnnja, head of the industrial section of the executive committee of the korca regional people's council, and chai hou-jen spoke at the ceremony.

after the ribbon was cut by zenun shahollari, chairman of the executive committee of the korca regional people's council, the visitors inspected the exhibition with great interest.

on the same day, the documentary "exhibition of great friendship" was shown at a cinema in korca. the film shows the "exhibition on the successes of the people's republic of china in socialist construction" held in tirana.

CAMBODIA

Reactionary Authorities of Thailand Attempt to Support Cambodian Coup Clique by Armed Force

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the reactionary thanom-praphas clique of thailand, under the instigation of its u.s. master, is stepping up military deployment and concentrating troops and police along the cambodia-thailand border in an attempt to prop up by armed force the lon nol-sirik matak clique which is heavily besieged by the patriotic people of cambodia.

according to reports of western news agencies and newspapers of thailand, after the cambodian rightist clique launched the coup d'etat at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the puppet authorities of thailand immediately concentrated troops along the thailand-cambodia border, coordinating the moves of the cambodian rightist coup clique. it has deployed paratroopers and dispatched helicopters to make patrol and reconnaissance flights along the border. the police superintendent of thailand prasert ruchirawong disclosed on april 4 that large numbers of thai police were being sent to the thailand-cambodia border. puppet prime minister of thailand thanom kittikachorn revealed on april 8 that a battalion of the newly formed marine corps and a naval contingent of thailand had been sent recently to trat and chandaburi provinces on the thailand-cambodia border to reinforce the police and troops already patrolling there. the navy of thailand has also built a wharf of reinforced concrete for warships at trat near the cambodian border. according to the disclosure by prasert on april 9, three "officials" of u.s. imperialism were sent to the thailand-cambodia border and the thailand-laos border in the northeast recently to carry out sinister activities.

these criminal activities of the reactionary thai authorities are by no means accidental. for a long time, they have never ceased carrying out aggressive and subversive activities against cambodia. they have given active support to son ngoc thanh, sam sary and other cambodian traitors and repeatedly made armed intrusions into cambodia. these criminal acts of the reactionary thai authorities have aroused profound indignation among the cambodian people. in defence of cambodia's

independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk declared on october 23, 1961, severance of diplomatic relations with the reactionary authorities of thailand.

after the coup of the cambodian rightist clique was staged, the puppet clique of thailand could not hide its glee. thanom kittikachorn, puppet prime minister of thailand, hurriedly announced that the coup was "favourable to thailand" and expressed the hope that "the relations between cambodia and thailand will be improved". thawee chullasap, "chief of general staff" of the thai armed forces, also declared with exultation that he was "very acquainted with" lon nol, the ringleader of the coup, and had "met him many times". at present, the thanom puppet clique of thailand and the rightist coup clique of cambodia are plotting to collude with each other politically. praphas charusathien said that if cambodia made contacts with bangkok on resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries, the relations would be restored. phlek phoeun, head of the "delegation" of the cambodian rightist clique to the u.n. economic commission for asia and the far east, said in a statement in bangkok on april 12 that "if thailand takes the initiative in resuming ties with us, we will be ready to cooperate."

as the cambodian people and patriotic forces have risen up against the lon nol-sirik matak clique, the thanom puppet clique recently stepped out to boster the cambodian rightist clique. while sending reinforcements to the thailand-cambodia border, it shamelessly tried to intimidate the cambodian people. in an attempt to threaten the people and patriotic forces of cambodia with armed force, thanat khoman, puppet foreign minister of thailand clamoured at a press conference on april 2 that thailand and south viet nam "as neighbours" of cambodia, are "closely watching" the development of the cambodian situation.

puppet thanom-praphas clique of thailand is finding its going tougher and tougher under the fierce blows of the people's armed forces of thailand. the fanatical attempt to intimidate the cambodian people by armed force can in no way save the cambodian rightist coup clique, but, on the contrary, will bring itself to the same ignominious end together with the cambodian rightist clique.

US Imperialism Secretly Supplies Arms to Cambodian Coup D'Etat Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is stepping up its secret supply of arms and ammunition to the cambodian coup d'etat clique through its lackeys in south viet nam and thailand so as to shore up the reactionary rule of the cambodian coup clique and help it suppress the patriotic struggle of the cambodian people.

a phnom penh dispatch of the british paper "daily telegraph" said on april 14 that the puppet clique of "south viet nam is to supply american-made arms to (the coup d'etat clique of) cambodia under a secret agreement concluded" between them. in addition, "military equipment for the overstretched cambodian (coup d'etat clique's) army, including small arms, artillery, tanks and possibly jet fighters, would be sent via thailand".

the dispatch disclosed that after the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique launched the coup d'etat at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, it immediately sent "a special emissary to saigon to open negotiations" and concluded a dirty deal with the saigon puppet clique. according to the agreement which aims at covering up the u.s. imperialist intervention and aggression in cambodia, "cambodia will receive, through intermediaries, american arms".

this shows once more that the allegation of the united states that it "has no plans to become involved in cambodia" and that the u.s. policy is "to guarantee the neutrality of cambodia" and the allegation of the cambodian coup clique that it would continue to "maintain neutrality" are all sheer lies.

Prince Souphanouvong Extends Khmer National New Year Greetings to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk has received a message of greetings on the occasion of the khmer national new year sent by prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, on april 12.

the message said: on the occasion of the khmer national new year and in the name of the laotian people and in my own name, i have the honour to wish most affectionately samdech and princess monique and their family health, happiness and success. at the same time i extend my best wishes to her majesty queen mother and my wishes of victory to the valiant brotherly khmer people in their struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol clique.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message of Gratitude to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynn Tan Phat

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk sent a message of gratitude on april 13 to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynn tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, for their greetings on the occasion of the khmer national new year.

the message said: in my own name and in the name of the khmer people and the national united front of kampuchea, i extend to your excellencies, the national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government and the heroic people of south viet nam our most profound gratitude for your noble wishes on the occasion of the khmer chaul chhnam and for your complete support given to our people in their struggle against the anti-popular, illegal regime on the lon nol-sirik matak clique and its master.

u.s. imperialism. please accept the warm wishes of us khmers for the complete victory of your valiant people and their glorious army, who will soon liberate south viet nam completely and consequently bring about the reunification of your great fatherland of viet nam, with which the people's cambodia will always remain united by the indestructible, fraternal ties of friendship and militant solidarity.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Delegates from Seven Japanese Organizations for Friendly Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon received teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura and eight other delegates from seven japanese organizations for friendly trade. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of the departments concerned, including lin hai-yun, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, lo kuei-po, liu hsi-wen, tang yen-wen and sung chen-hsien.

kinkazu saionji, well-known japanese personage in peking, was also present.

MALAYSIA

Malayan "Barisan" Strongly Denounces US Imperialism for Stage-Managing Cambodian Coup

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the malayan "barisan" in a recent commentary ironically pointed out that the coup d'etat staged by the cambodian rightist clique at the instigation of u.s. imperialism can in no way extinguish the revolutionary flames of the peoples of indo-china, on the contrary it makes the conditions for u.s. imperialism even more difficult than before.

the commentary pointed out that it has taken a long time for u.s. imperialism to scheme and instigate a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in cambodia. u.s. imperialist is the chief criminal who stage-managed this anti-popular coup and undermined the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of cambodia.

the commentary said that the sinister coup d'etat masterminded by u.s. imperialism and staged by the anti-popular and counter-revolutionary lon nol-sirik matak clique is a vain attempt of u.s. imperialism to suppress the vigorously developing revolutionary struggles of the indo-chinese peoples, to

extricate itself from the cornered state in which u.s. imperialism has been badly battered in this area and to plot to reduce cambodia into a u.s. imperialist colony and military base for expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

obviously, this is a manifestation that the nixon administration is intensifying its policy of aggression and war in asia and in the world as a whole. but this in no way shows that u.s. imperialism is strong, on the contrary it is a manifestation of its desperate struggle in a blind alley.

the commentary said that the coup d'etat staged by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique has aroused immediate resistance and opposition from the peoples of cambodia, indo-china and the rest of the world. the heroic cambodian people have initiated a mass struggle both in the cities and villages against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique. this daily developing struggle is dealing powerful blows to u.s. imperialism and its puppet clique. meanwhile people of the world are also rising to oppose and denounce u.s. imperialism and its puppet clique and firmly support the just struggle of the cambodian people.

the commentary said that the just struggle of the cambodian people is linked more closely and extensively with revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the rest of indo-china and formed a strong anti-u.s. united front, thus spread the revolutionary fire over the whole area of indo-china and make the conditions for u.s. imperialism and its lackeys even more difficult.

the commentary concluded that u.s. imperialism has made itself more seriously isolated by fostering the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to stage the anti-popular and counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. through the powerful anti-u.s. united front, the cambodian people and the peoples of the rest of the world will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and its puppet clique.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Puppet Clique's Attempt to Undermine People's Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary recently exposed the criminal acts of the puppet rahman-razak clique in rousing racist sentiment among the malayan people of various nationalities in an attempt to sabotage their great anti-imperialist revolutionary unity and further persecute the labouring people.

the commentary said that the ferocious rahman-razak clique has continued to adopt fascist measures to deprive the broad masses of people of chinese, indian and other nationalities of their citizenship and their right to work. of late, the puppet regime, using the expiration of the working permit system as a pretext, rendered 45,000 workers jobless. by june, another 65,000 people will have been deprived of their right to earn a living. the majority of these persecuted workers are agricultural workers of indian nationality employed in rubber, cocoa-nut or oil palm plantations. to them, unemployment means hunger, ejection from their homes and deportation from the country.

the commentary said that any one who shows resentment against the puppet clique's policy of national oppression would be labelled as an "anti-nation element" and deprived of his citizenship. ever since the may 13 national massacre perpetrated by the puppet clique last year, innumerable innocent malayan people of various nationalities have been cruelly persecuted by the fascist regime, and have lost means of subsistence and freedom of person.

the commentary said: "now, instigated by its imperialist masters the rahman-razak clique has frantically tried to fan up malay chauvinism, recklessly distorted history, and has gone so far as to classify the people of various nationalities as 'indigenous nationals' and 'aliens', in a vain attempt to sabotage the great anti-imperialist unity of the people of various nationalities. in so doing, it also deprives the people of chinese, indian and other nationalities of their fundamental rights. however, this vicious scheme of the puppet clique is doomed to failure."

in conclusion, the commentary said: imperialism and its lackeys always try to sabotage the revolutionary unity of the labouring people of various nationalities in malaya. we must strengthen this unity, oppose national oppression, and under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, develop the armed struggle. only thus, can we overthrow the reactionary rule of british imperialism and its stooges and make the labouring people of various nationalities the real masters of their country.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary V. G. Wilcox Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

comrade v.g. wilcox, general secretary, and comrade ron taylor, acting national chairman, of the communist party of new zealand, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

they were welcomed at the airport by comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yasser Arafat Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

premier chou en-lai has received a message of thanks from yasser arafat, first leading member of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) and chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization. the full text of the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council:

on passing through the heroic city of shanghai on my way home, i, in my own name and on behalf of the comrade members of the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) and in the name of the young palestinian revolution, extend you our deep thanks and sincere respect. we thank you for the hospitality you accorded us in the great people's republic of china -- the home of the revolutionaries and the solid revolutionary base of the world liberation movements. we thank you for your support and assistance to our revolution. at the same time, we wish that you will convey our sincere respect and our people's admiration and warm love to the great chairman mao tsetung and to your militant party and your heroic fighting people.

comrade, we will never forget the days we spent in various places in your country. we have benefited from your advanced experiences. what we want to say can be summed up in one sentence; that is: we assure you that we will always firmly and proudly grasp the rifles in our hands till the will of the people has triumphed in our country over the imperialists, their lackeys and the zionist aggressors.

long live the palestinian-chinese friendship exclamation

may the solidarity between the palestinian and chinese people flourish for ever exclamation

long live chairman mao, the teacher of revolution exclamation

yasser arafat

april 2, 1970

CHINA AND SUDAN

New Sudanese Ambassador Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1970)

abdel wahab zein al-abdein, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of the sudan to the people's republic of china, arrived here by plane today.

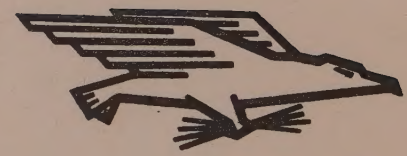
END

RELEASED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FEDERAL
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

LIBRARY RATE
PRINTED MATTER



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE